



Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-197
Thursday
11 October 1990

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-197

CONTENTS

11 October 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Cited on Jerusalem 'Massacre' [Tripoli International]	1
GCC Ministers Meet Shevardnadze in New York [WAKH]	1
Talks Called 'Constructive' [Muscat Domestic]	1
Improved Ties With Cairo Sought by Leaders [Cairo AL-WAFD 28 Sep]	1

Islamic Affairs

ICO Leader Rejects Israel's 'Brutal Aggression' [SPA]	1
Islamic League Condemns Jerusalem 'Massacre' [SPA]	2

Palestinian Affairs

Continued Reaction to Al-Aqsa Mosque Incidents	2
UNLI Urges Killing of Settlers [Algiers VOP]	2
PLO Issues Statement [Sanaa VOP]	3
PSF Urges Escalating Resistance [VOM]	4
PLF's 'Abbas Vows To Retaliate' [AFP]	4
Demands Resolutions Implemented [INA]	4
Hamas Blames Ummah's Disunity [IRNA]	5

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

DFLP Secretary-General Hawatimah Interviewed [Algiers Radio]	6
--	---

Egypt

Continued Reaction to Incident at Al-Aqsa Mosque	7
Presidential Office Statement [Cairo Radio]	7
U.S. Stand Requested [MENA]	8
Party Condemns 'Massacre' [MENA]	8
Mubarak Makes Statement [MENA]	8
Envoy Berates Killings [Cairo Radio]	9
Envoy Helps Retrieve Keys [Cairo Radio]	9
Commentary on 'Aggression' [Cairo Radio]	10
'Abd-al-Majid, Al-Bar Leave for Damascus [Cairo Radio]	10
Return, Statement Made [Cairo Radio]	10
Sixteen Iraqi, Palestinian Infiltrators Arrested [MENA]	11
Security Services Arrest Five More 'Saboteurs' [MENA]	11
Four Previously Deported 'Terrorists' Arrested [AL-AHRAM 6 Oct]	11

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on Elimination of 'Jewish State' [JANA]	12
Al-Qadhdhafi Letter on Foreign Forces Stance [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	12
People's Congress Calls for Emergency Session [JANA]	13
Elects New Government [Tripoli TV]	13
Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Misratah Revolutionary Center [JANA]	14

Sudan

Al-Bashir Interviewed on Crisis, Iraqi Weapons [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	14
'Arafat Criticizes Security Council, UN Members [SUNA]	16

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Minister, Czech Official Discuss Relations [WAKH]	17
Commander of Joint Forces Comments on Troops [SPA]	17

Kuwait

Paper Reports Resistance Attacks on Iraqis [AL-ANBA 6 Oct]	17
Opposition Urges Unity To End Occupation [Paris LE MONDE 6 Oct]	17
Minister Says Delay Plays Into Saddam's Hands [London AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI 7 Oct]	18

Oman

Ministry Official Receives UK's Archie Hamilton [Muscat Radio]	19
--	----

Qatar

Aviation Authority Denies U.S. Plane Explosion [WAKH]	19
---	----

Saudi Arabia

Press Reportedly Asked To 'Tone Down' Criticism [AFP]	19
Iraqi Opposition Cites Internal Strife [SPA]	20
Commander Affirms Readiness of Armed Forces [SPA]	20
Egyptian Army Chief Meets With Defense Minister [Riyadh Radio]	21
Confers With Commander [SPA]	21
Minister Meets With Czech Presidential Adviser [SPA]	21
UK Armed Forces Secretary Hamilton Arrives [SPA]	21

United Arab Emirates

Ministry Condemns 'Brutal Aggression' at Al-Aqsa [WAKH]	21
Iranian Minister Delivers Message to Zayid [Abu Dhabi Radio]	22
Zayid Receives Message From German Chancellor [WAKH]	22
Minister Urges 'Unconditional' Iraqi Withdrawal [WAKH]	22

Yemen

Opposition Unites Abroad Against Pro-Iraqi Line [London AL-ZAHIRAH 8 Oct]	22
Salih 'Conspiracy' With Iraqi Regime Alleged [UKAZ 4 Oct]	23
'Arafat in Yemen After Ban From Saudi Airspace [AFP]	23
Meets With Salih [Sanaa Radio]	24
Comments on 'Massacre,' Departs [Sanaa Radio]	24
Al-Dali Outlines Position on Gulf Crisis at UN [Sanaa Radio]	25
Meets Foreign Ministers [Sanaa Radio]	25

IRAQ

Four Hundred Westerners Expected To Depart [AFP]	26
Said To Thank Nation, Depart [INA]	26
Information Minister Interviewed on Possible War [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 8 Oct]	26
Ramadan Says U.S. Closing Doors on Dialogue [INA]	28
Press Holds U.S. Responsible for 'Crimes' [INA]	29
Background of 'Vicious' Campaign Against Nation [Baghdad International]	29
'Panic' Noted in U.S. Warning to Travelers [Baghdad International]	30
European Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 9 Oct [INA]	30
Meets With Speaker [INA]	30
Officials Oppose Blockade [INA]	31
Algerian FLN Official Confers With Salih [Baghdad Radio]	31
Meets With Jasim [Baghdad Radio]	31
Reiterates Support, Departs [Voice of the Masses]	32
Yemen's Al-Iryani, 'Aziz Discuss Gulf Issues [INA]	32
Meets With Saddam [Baghdad Radio]	32
Departs After Two-Day Visit [INA]	32
JSP Delegation, Ramadan Exchange Views on Crisis [INA]	32
Delegation Departs 6 Oct [INA]	33
Burkinabe Envoy Arrives With Message of Support [INA]	33
Delegation Leaves for Iran To Discuss POW's [Baghdad Radio]	33

ISRAEL

Al-Husayni, Deputy Mufti Remanded for 10 Days [Jerusalem Radio]	34
Shamir on Regional Balance, World Issues [HATZOFE 10 Oct]	34
Kollek Faults Attitudes, Policy on Jerusalem [MA'ARIV (HAG Supplement) 10 Oct]	35
Netanyahu Says Incident 'Sad Day' for Arabs, Jews [London BBC]	37
Papers Comment on Temple Mount Incident [THE JERUSALEM POST 10 Oct, etc.]	38
'Honorable Withdrawal' From Kuwait Urged [AL-FAJR 8 Oct]	40
Disregarding Palestinian Problem 'Grave' Mistake [AL-QUDS 9 Oct]	41
Commentary Urges Arab-Jewish 'Coexistence' [Jerusalem International]	41
Correction to Netanyahu Interviewed	42
Correction to Shamir on Iraqi Threats, Arab Violence	42

JORDAN

Joint Statement Issued on Gulf, Al-Aqsa [INA]	43
Marchers Protest World Reaction to Al-Aqsa [Amman TV]	43
Student Protests Continue [AFP]	43
Parliament Tells Badran Arming People Priority [Amman Radio]	44
Government Orders Energy Conservation Measures [Amman Radio]	44
King Receives Salih Message on Crisis [Amman Radio]	44

LEBANON

Cabinet Requests Military Assistance From Syria [VOM]	45
Hizballah Organizes March To Protest 'Massacre' [Voice of the Oppressed]	45
Fadlallah Clarifies Remarks on Hostages, Detainees [VOM]	45
Hostages Reportedly Being Prepared for Release [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 9 Oct]	45
Al-Huss Conveys to Bush Gulf Crisis Effects [Beirut Radio]	46
French Ambassador at Odds With Paris, Beirut [Beirut Radio]	46

SYRIA

Al-Asad, Al-Shar' Meet Japan's Foreign Minister	47
Al-Asad Deplores Iraqi Action [Tokyo KYODO]	47
Nakayama Remarks on Departure [Damascus Radio]	47
Japan To Resume Economic Aid [Tokyo KYODO]	47

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Leaders Respond to Al-Aqsa Violence	48
Najibullah Message to 'Arafat [BAKHTAR]	48
Foreign Ministry Condemns Incident [BAKHTAR]	48
Pakistani Charge Summoned To Receive Protest [Kabul Radio]	48
Ministry Submits Protests on Pakistan to UN [BAKHTAR]	48

Bangladesh

Police Kill Protesters; Explosions at Secretariat [AFP]	48
Opposition Plans Concerted Drive To Oust Ershad [AFP]	49

India

Complete Ban on Trade With Iraq, Kuwait Imposed [Delhi Radio]	50
President's Rule Imposed in Karnataka Province [Delhi Radio]	50
Congress-I Criticizes Action [Delhi Radio]	50
BJP President Criticizes [Delhi Radio]	50
Army Takes Control of Kashmir Provincial Capital [AFP]	51
Premier Calls for Peace on Disputed Shrine Issue [Delhi Radio]	51
V.P. Singh Praises Sarkaria Commission Report [Delhi Radio]	51
Train Set on Fire; 47 Killed, 14 Injured [ISI]	52

Iran

Iraqi Delegation Arrives in Tehran for Talks	52
To Discuss POW's, Border [IRNA]	52
Mottaki Stresses POW Issue [Tehran Radio]	52
Committees Established [IRNA]	52
President Sets Mourning Day for Jerusalem Victims [Tehran Radio]	53
Parliament Condemns Killings [Tehran Radio]	53
Majles Deputy Speaker Comments [Tehran Radio]	53
Islamic Guard Condemns Attack [Tehran Radio]	53
Qom Seminaries Call for Jihad [Tehran Radio]	53
Preliminary Results in Tehran Election Reported [Tehran Radio]	54
Final Results Detailed [IRNA]	54
Partial Results of Assembly of Experts Election [IRNA]	54
Returns of Second Round [Tehran Radio]	55
Nuri Interviewed on Assembly of Experts Election [Tehran Radio]	55
Commentary Views Assembly's 'Sensitive Role' [Tehran Radio]	55
President Cites 'Zionist Aggression' in Sudan [SUNA]	56
President Addresses Navy Fifth Course Graduates	56
Praises Role of Navy [Tehran Radio]	56
Further Remarks on Navy [Tehran TV]	56
Kuwaiti Envoy Briefs President on Occupation [Cairo AL-ANBA 2 Oct]	57
Qatari Minister Arrives in Tehran With Message	57
Heads Delegation [IRNA]	57
Meets With President [IRNA]	57
Khamene'i Addresses Military Graduates 6 Oct [Tehran TV]	58
SFRY Secretary Finds Talks 'Fruitful', Departs [IRNA]	59
Razavi Meets DPRK Counterpart on Relations [IRNA]	59
Economic Accord Reached With Sweden [Tehran Radio]	59
Officials Discuss Economic Cooperation With Italy [Tehran Radio]	59
Iraqi Opposition Leader Said Moving to Syria [Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio]	59
Editorial Comments on Iraq's Air Embargo [TEHRAN TIMES 27 Sep]	59
*Freight Boats Carry Goods to Al-Basrah [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	60
Editorial Comments on Cooperation With Syria [JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 27 Sep]	61
*Disagreements Reported in Talks With Al-Asad [London KEYHAN 27 Sep]	61

Commentary Urges Unity Within Islamic Revolution [Tehran Radio]	63
IRNA Interviews Lebanese Islamic Figures	63
Atomic Energy Council Discusses Nuclear Reactors [IRNA]	64
Reconstruction Body Formed on War-Stricken Areas [Tehran Radio]	64
*Non-Oil Exports Up Compared to Last Year [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	65
*Commentary Discusses Oil Revenue Losses [London KEYHAN 27 Sep]	65
*Finance Ministry Reports Revenue Increase [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	66
*Problems' Halt POW Exchange With Iraq [London KEYHAN 27 Sep]	66
*First Fokker-100 Aircraft Delivered [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	67
*Iraq Reportedly Willing To Send MKO Back [London KEYHAN 27 Sep]	67
*Several Tudeh Party Members Freed From Prison [London KEYHAN 20 Sep]	68
*Paper Reviews POW Repatriation Effort [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	68
*Night Watchmen To Assure Tehran's Security [London KEYHAN 20 Sep]	68
*Loan Agreement Signed With French Bank [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	68
*Letter Bomb Kills Wife of Kurdish Leader [London KEYHAN 13 Sep]	69

Pakistan

Court Rejects Challenge to Gulf Troop Dispatch [AFP]	70
Saudi Economic Minister Meets With President [Islamabad Radio]	70
Bhutto's Husband Zardari Arrested in Karachi [Islamabad Radio]	70
Bhutto's Father-in-Law Asked To Appear in Court [Islamabad Radio]	70
Former Minister Leghari Charged With Murder [THE MUSLIM 6 Oct]	70
Government Efforts To Secure U.S. Aid Fail [Delhi Radio]	70
Bhutto Comments on National Issues, Trials	70
Blames Regime for Aid Suspension [THE MUSLIM 10 Oct]	70
Pleads Not Guilty in Karachi [AFP]	71
Denies Charges of Misconduct [Islamabad Radio]	71
Calls For Husband's Release [Islamabad Radio]	71
Lahore Court Admits Petition on Special Courts [THE MUSLIM 10 Oct]	71
Stay of Judgment on NWFP Assembly Confirmed [Islamabad International]	72
Jatoi Assures Maintenance of Law, Order [Islamabad Radio]	72
Jatoi Leaves for UAE to Condole Premier's Death [Islamabad Radio]	72

Sri Lanka

UN Asked To Help Dispatch Food Ship to Gulf [Colombo International]	72
Foreign Minister Briefs Newsmen on Talks at UN [Colombo International]	72
Saudis Open Border to Nationals in Kuwait [AFP]	73
EEC To Fund Air Lanka 'Mercy Flights' [LANKAPUVATH]	73
No Major Incidents Reported in North, East [LANKAPUVATH]	73
Navy Destroys Boat Carrying LTTE Militants [LANKAPUVATH]	74

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Cited on Jerusalem 'Massacre'

LD0910222290 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab
Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] In a statement after the terrifying massacre committed by the barbarous Zionist gangs in Jerusalem the day before yesterday, the Arab League called for working for the liberation of Palestine, evicting the Zionist gangs from it, and depriving the barbarous Zionist terrorists of the opportunity to implement their terrorist schemes at the expense of our Arab nation.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Arab League called on the international organizations and institutions to adopt deterrent measures against the practices of the terrorist Zionist gangs against the generation of angered revolutionaries in occupied Palestine.

GCC Ministers Meet Shevardnadze in New York

JN0510163690 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0715 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (WAKH)—The Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] foreign ministers today held a joint meeting with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York.

During the meeting they exchanged viewpoints on a number of international issues and affirmed the importance of the international efforts to implement the UN Security Council resolutions on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and on its developments in the Gulf region.

Talks Called 'Constructive'

JN0510165890 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC], said that the standpoints of the GCC states and the Soviet Union on the Gulf crisis are identical.

Mr. Bisharah said this in a statement following the meeting held in New York last night between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the GCC states foreign ministers under the chairmanship of Yusuf Ibn-'Alawi Ibn-'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

He described the meeting as good and constructive. They exchanged opinions on the Gulf crisis and the current circumstances the region is experiencing in light of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the destruction it has caused to Kuwait and its people.

He called for continuing efforts to reach a solution to the crisis on strong, firm grounds.

The GCC secretary general stressed in his statement reported by the OMANI NEWS AGENCY the need for

ending the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and retrieving its legitimacy without any preconditions. He said there was no room for the aggression of one state against another nowadays.

Improved Ties With Cairo Sought by Leaders

PM0310131690 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic
28 Sep 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Libyan Mediation To Eliminate Coolness in Egyptian-Palestinian Relations"]

[Text] During his recent visit to Tripoli PLO Executive Committee member Yasir 'Arafat asked Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to mediate with President Husni Mubarak to eliminate the coolness in Egyptian-Palestinian relations resulting from the Palestinian position on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. The Libyan leader also received two requests from Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of Tunisia, and Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of Sudan's ruling military council, to mediate with Egypt to end the tension in relations between Cairo and both Tunis and Khartoum. Egypt has informed some Arab states, including Libya, that 'Arafat's position will not affect Egypt's efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue and condemn Israeli practices against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories. Egypt has also informed some Arab states that no restrictions have been imposed on Palestinian residence in Egypt.

Islamic Affairs

ICO Leader Rejects Israel's 'Brutal Aggression'

LD1010065190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2036 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 9 Oct (SPA)—The ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] condemned the brutal aggression to which the blessed al-Aqsa Mosque and sons of the Palestinian people were exposed yesterday.

In a statement issued by ICO Secretary-General Dr. Hamed al-Gabed today, it said: "The ICO monitored with extreme concern the news of the appalling massacre committed by the Zionist occupation authorities yesterday against the sons of the struggling Palestinian people in the courtyard of the honorable al-Aqsa Mosque—the first of the two qiblahs [direction in which Muslims pray] and third of the two holy mosques—which led to the martyrdom of more than 30 Palestinians and injuring of more than 1,000." [passage omitted]

The ICO General Secretariat called on all Muslims to confront what is being committed against the Islamic world through violations and alterations of Islamic features, and the killing, terrorizing, and oppressing of Muslims.

The ICO also called on the UN Security Council and the UN to adopt an immediate resolution to send international forces to protect and safeguard Palestinians against the genocide carried out by the Israelis, to

safeguard the Islamic sanctities, and to end the massacres against the Muslims in the courtyard of al-Aqsa Mosque and the holy city.

The statement said: "The international community is required now to shoulder its moral and physical responsibilities by implementing international laws and resolutions to provide sufficient international protection for the unarmed Palestinian people, and to implement the basic condition for the achievement of this protection which is forcing Israeli forces to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian territories, replacing them temporarily with international forces, and enabling the Palestinian people to practice their sovereignty over their land and to establish the independent state of Palestine, with Jerusalem as its capital."

The statement called on the permanent members of the UN Security Council to send international observers and to provide the Palestinians in the occupied territories with international protection in implementation of the 1949 fourth Geneva treaty. [passage omitted]

Islamic League Condemns Jerusalem 'Massacre'

LD1010104290 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2031 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Mecca, 9 Oct (SPA)—The General Secretariat of the World Islamic League has condemned the abominable massacre and the dangerous escalation of the situation which exploded yesterday in the vicinity of the holy al-Aqsa mosque as a consequence of the brutal activities of the Zionist occupation forces. The incident resulted in tens of martyrs and hundreds of wounded, including the imam of al-Aqsa mosque, Shaykh Yusuf Abu Sunaynah. These martyred and wounded had been defending the first of kiblahs and the point from which the Prophet Muhammad began his midnight journey to the seven heavens, and alone had been confronting the brutal practices and the blind Zionist fanaticism in the background of the deteriorating situation in the Arab arena.

The League said in a statement issued today that the Israeli occupation forces would not have had the audacity to commit this massacre had it not been for the sad situation in the Arab world as a result of Iraq's occupation of the State of Kuwait. This led to focusing the efforts of the Arab and Islamic motherlands on facing the dangerous situation in the Arab Gulf region. This, in turn, encouraged Israel to implement its plans of settling Jews in occupied Palestine and to work toward the demolition of al-Aqsa mosque and its replacement with a so-called [Jewish] temple.

The League urged Muslims in all parts of the world to rally together and cooperate in supporting their brothers in Palestine. It also called on the international community and peace-loving states in this new international climate, in which the great powers claim that they will not remain silent in the face of injustice, aggression, and the occupation of territories by forces, to urgently and immediately intervene to put an end to these massacres

which aim at shedding the blood of Arabs and Muslims and violating Islamic holy places, and to force the Israeli occupier to halt these barbarous acts and the killing and deportation of unarmed Palestinians in occupied Palestine. [passage omitted]

Palestinian Affairs

Continued Reaction to Al-Aqsa Mosque Incidents

UNLI Urges Killing of Settlers

LD0910214190 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Text" of call issued by the United National Leadership of the Intifadah, UNLI, entitled "The Al-Aqsa Massacre Call"—read by announcer]

[Text] O heroic and giving Palestinian people!

The United National Leadership announces to its heroic people a new caravan of the martyrs of honor and sacrifice, martyrs of Palestine and al-Aqsa, whose pure blood flowed in order to defend the honor of Islam, Arabism, and the blessed Al-Aqsa, the first of the two qiblahs [direction in which Muslims pray] and the third blessed holy place, which was a planned target of desecration at the hands of a gang of criminals, and of the racism manifested by the government, by the settlers, and by the police of the fascist Zionist entity.

At a time when Western governments and some Arab governments sing happily about tightening their grip of starvation against our people in sisterly Iraq, totally ignoring the crimes being committed daily against our heroic Palestinian people, this ruling fascist gang in occupied Palestine has embarked on the killing of scores and the wounding of thousands of our struggling people, and on besieging and arresting thousands of others. We in the UNLI urge all the groups of our people and the masses struggling everywhere, to stand solidly and firmly in the face of these massacres; to go out onto the streets; to occupy every hill, street, alley, and building; and to cry for all to hear: God is Great, Palestine is Free and Arab.

At a time when we hold the international community directly responsible for these fascist crimes of killing and call on it to take a firm and serious stand against the fascist Zionist entity before it is too late, these crimes will not make us give up our objective of liberation and the establishment of the state. On the contrary, they give us the strength and the courage to continue in order to preserve the honor of our martyrs and strugglers.

O masses of sacrifice, O sons of Umar Ibn al-Khattab, 'Ubaydah, and Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi: The UNLI shoulders its responsibility at this historic juncture of our modern struggle and declares that the blood of our martyrs of today, yesterday, and tomorrow will not be in vain. And we all swear here in the name of Palestine, of the martyrs, and of the land, that we will not kneel or

retreat. Rather, we will light a flame which will devour everything, armed with our belief in our cause and in its justness, and for every blow we shall deal two blows to every criminal who has harmed and is harming the sanctity of our cause and the life of our children.

The UNL calls on the proud Palestinian masses on this sad occasion to consider the bloody al-Aqsa massacre as an incentive for more sacrifice, and to carry out the following activities:

First, it declares every soldier-settler on the land of Palestine a target that should be liquidated.

Second, it declares all the territories of the state of Palestine as liberated territories that should be defended until martyrdom.

Third, you should violate any curfew no matter how strong—any declaration of any military or other zone should be violated—the others of the occupation army should be totally disregarded.

Fourth, you should declare total mourning for a week from today, Tuesday. Black flags should be hoisted over the roofs of the houses of the state of Palestine, alongside the Palestinian flag.

Fifth, all the mourning today should be days of activity in which flames rage, and mass demonstrations should be held in every city, village, and camp. Let all the masses of our people come together on this occasion and shout patriotic slogans.

Sixth, it is categorically forbidden to listen to and watch the Zionist enemy's radio and television during the mourning period.

Seventh, it declares a workers' strike during the mourning period. Our heroic workers should take part in the mass demonstrations.

O sons of our steadfast people. It is our destiny from today to become martyrs, so let us all ride to with this great honor. It is an intifadah until victory.

[Signed] The United National Leadership, state of Palestine

PLO Issues Statement

JN0910185290 *Sanaat Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[PLO Statement issued on 8 October; place not given]

[Text] The Zionist enemy has perpetrated a horrible massacre and a heinous crime at the Jerusalem holy mosque on 8 October. So far, 32 of our men, women, and children in the city have been martyred, and 900 others were wounded when they rushed to defend the Islamic sanctities and prevent Zionist religious fanatics from perpetrating the serious crime of laying the cornerstone of the so-called third temple which they are planning to build in the place of the blessed al-Aqsa mosque and the mosque of the rock, from which the Lord of Messengers

Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, ascended to heaven on his blessed night journey.

Armed settlers, the army, and the police, who were protecting them during their criminal act, opened fire at our kinfolk inside the holy mosque using all kinds of weapons, including machine guns and helicopters, which took an aggressive part in the attack against our kinfolk who were trying to form a human shield to prevent the criminals from perpetrating their horrible crime against the first of the two qiblahs and the third holiest mosque—the place to which Muhammad, may God's peace and blessings be upon him, went during his night journey, and the city of Christ, peace be upon him.

Thousands of heroic mujahid citizens are still besieged inside the holy mosque, and violent confrontations between our kinfolk on one side and the Zionist occupation forces and armed herds of settlers on the other, are continuing throughout the holy city. The Zionist army arrested the Palestinian leaders in the city and a large number of its people. The confrontations and clashes extended to all parts of our occupied territories once the news spread about this horrendous massacre and heinous crime against the holiest of the Muslim sanctities in Jerusalem, whether in the West Bank and Gaza, or in the Galilee and the Triangle. Many people were martyred and injured in these areas.

The PLO holds the Security Council permanent member states fully responsible for the continuation of the racist Zionist entity's crimes and occupation of our lands and sacred places, and for their failure to adopt the necessary resolutions and measures to deter the racist Zionists. We particularly refer to the United States which has, over the past years, been preoccupied with the protection of Israel and its crimes and with the use of the veto in a constant manner that exposes the United States' false face; its unjust and biased dealings on Middle East issues; and its arming, funding, encouragement, and protection of, and blind bias toward Israel. The aim is to allow Israel to maintain its occupation and continue its crimes and massacres against our Islamic and Christian sanctities and against our steadfast, struggling people who are resisting this occupation and the crimes and massacres. The Security Council is now put to the test once again and we will see how it will handle the indivisible world legitimacy concerning the problems of the region.

The PLO appeals to all strugglers and honorable men in our Arab and Islamic nation to protect the sanctities of Muslims and Christians in Palestine and to protect the women, children, and people of Palestine. It also urges all friends and free and honorable men in the world to ensure immediate international protection by all means. The PLO pledges to its Arab and Islamic nation and the free men of the world that it will continue its intifadah and revolution no matter what the cost and sacrifices are, and it will defend our lands and the Muslim and Christian sanctities with blood and souls. God bear witness to this. In the name of God, the compassionate,

the merciful: "[And they were so shaken in spirit] that even the Apostle and those of faith who were with him cried: When will come the help of God? Ah, verily, the help of God is always near." [Koranic verses] It is a revolution until victory.

PSF Urges Escalating Resistance

NC0910175390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Bloody confrontations continued in the occupied territories today in the wake of the hideous massacre which the Israeli occupation forces and the Zionist settlers perpetrated against Palestinian citizens on the grounds of al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, leaving hundreds dead or wounded. [passage omitted]

The Palestinian Popular Struggle Front [PSF] in Lebanon has called for broad political and popular activity in Lebanon and other Arab countries to bolster our people's steadfastness in the occupied territories. At the same time, it urged escalating resistance operations against the Zionist enemy in order to tighten the noose around it and make it submit to our people's will.

PLF's 'Abbas Vows To Retaliate

NC0910192090 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Amman, Oct 9 (AFP)—Radical Palestinian leader Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] on Tuesday [9 October] vowed to strike "swiftly and sharply" in response to what he called U.S.-supported Israeli terrorism.

Mr. al-'Abbas said in a statement received here that his Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) would answer "Zionist terrorism and U.S.-encouraged state terrorism ... in all places."

He warned that the PLF response to Monday's [8 October] killing of 21 Palestinians by Israeli police in east Jerusalem would be "swift and sharp."

"The abject massacre ... will not prevent us from pursuing the armed struggle and stepping up our fight against the enemy by hitting his bases and forces of aggression everywhere," he said.

The PLF claimed responsibility for an attempted Palestinian commando landing on the Israeli coast last May 30, which was to have been in retaliation for the murders of seven Palestinian workers by a lone Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv.

Mr. al-'Abbas on Tuesday said it was for "world opinion to determine who are the real terrorists and to see how the U.S. administration covers its crimes, massacres and scorn for international resolutions."

Demands Resolutions Implemented

JN0910190790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)—Muhammad 'Abbas, secretary-general of the Palestinian Liberation Front, held the U.S. Administration and the Zionist entity responsible for the systematic terrorist action against the Palestinian people and for the bloody massacre they committed yesterday in the courtyard of the Jerusalem holy mosque.

At a news conference in Baghdad today attended by reporters of Arab and foreign newspapers, magazines, and news agencies, Muhammad 'Abbas said the United States and its allies are amassing armies and fleets against Iraq, which they want to turn into a hostage for their fleets and brutal forces. He said that aggression is indivisible, whether it is in the land of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] through the U.S. buildup, or against the Palestinian people through the Israeli buildup of mobs and settlers.

Abu-al-'Abbas added: The international community and the UN Security Council should take speedy measures to protect the Palestinian people, who are being murdered on a continuous basis. He said the major problem in the region is the Palestine question, which, if not tackled, prevents any other problem from being tackled.

He urged the international community to use one fair standard for all the region's issues in order to reach the correct decision.

He said: We demand nothing more than fair, sound, and unconditional implementation of international resolutions on the Palestine question. He added that President Saddam Husayn's 12 August initiative was the sound foundation for a serious move toward resolving the region's crises.

He added: We want international law be applied and the national rights of our people be recognized through the UN resolutions, beginning with Resolution 181 and ending with the latest resolution on the Palestine question. He indicated that the international community should play an effective role in implementing UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue.

Abu-al-'Abbas hoped that the international community would condemn the ugly massacre and move immediately to protect the Palestinian people through the dispatch of international forces to the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to effect an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to force the Zionist entity to implement the UN resolutions.

He explained that the [PLO] Central Council, which will meet in Tunis tomorrow, will discuss all possibilities, including the possibility of arming our oppressed people in the occupied territories so they can defend themselves.

Hamas Blames Ummah's Disunity

LD0910182690 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] London, Oct. 9 IRNA—Palestine's "Islamic Resistance Movement" (Hamas) has lamented the disunity of the Muslim Ummah, saying the massacre of Palestinians which took place Monday by Zionist soldiers "would not have happened had the Muslim ummah been ready to defend the holy places and not torn up by inner disputes."

It called for "a declaration of jihad against the Zionist enemy."

In an "appeal" sent to IRNA Tuesday [9 October] afternoon, Hamas said the illegal Zionist entity wanted to use the diversion of world attention to the Persian Gulf crisis, in order to place a foundation stone for their "so-called temple which they want to build on the remains of Al-Aqsa Mosque after they have destroyed it."

The statement added that the Zionist soldiers "took advantage of the revolt of young Muslims in defence of Al-Aqsa, to carry out their horrific massacre and retaliate for the soldier who was killed ten days ago in Al-Braji camp."

Among the demands of Hamas contained in the statement was a call to members of the Jordanian parliament to "take more care of al-Aqsa Mosque by giving more attention to its building, increasing the number of its guards and

preventing Zionist soldiers from entering the grounds of al-Aqsa as they are parts of the holy sanctuary."

A Palestinian Muslim in London told IRNA that the Jordanian AWQAF (endowments), which runs al-Aqsa, has spent money on the upkeep and renovation of the Golden Dome of the Rock, built over the rock from which the Prophet Muhammad went to the heavens on his night of ascension. But the Jordanians have spent very little on maintaining al-Aqsa Mosque, he complained.

"We fear that Masjid al-Aqsa is fading from the minds of the Muslims and the world, as all attention gets focused on the (nearby) Dome of the Rock. This means that if the Zionists fulfill their plan to destroy Masjid al-Aqsa, but leave the Dome of the Rock standing, Muslims will not know, because most of them are unaware that the Dome of the Rock is not Al-Aqsa Mosque."

Hamas also called for "the escalation of demonstrations all over the Muslim world in support of al-Aqsa and its steadfast people" and called upon "all institutions and governments in the Arab and Muslim world to pay more attention to al-Aqsa Mosque by designating a portion of donations to look after it and run it."

It also requested "all political groups and interested people to form a committee to support and defend the mosque, and to defend the people who are defending it."

It said, this should be a "practical answer to the Jewish committees that work towards establishing the so-called temple."

Algeria

DFLP Secretary-General Hawatimah Interviewed

LD0910171890 *Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic*
1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, DFLP, by reporter Mohamed Chellouche; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Chellouche] Nayif Hawatimah, we were deeply grieved by the reports on the mass slaughter perpetrated by extremist Jewish circles and the occupation troops against defenseless Palestinians. In your opinion, what are the dimensions of this operation, particularly as it comes at a special time which is known to everyone, namely the deterioration of the Gulf crisis?

[Hawatimah] The bloody, wide-scale massacre which took place in the courtyard of al-Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem yesterday has so far claimed the lives of about 30 martyrs and led to the wounding of over 850 people and (? to the arrest of) hundreds of activists from the ranks of our people and of the intifadah. It is a notable episode in the series of fascist Israeli crimes which are aimed at pushing expansionism still further at the expense of Palestinian and Arab land occupied since 1967. The operation was organized by an extremist Jewish group, the Temple Mount Faithful, who, under the protection of the Israeli army of occupation, had planned to enter the courtyard of al-Aqsa Mosque to lay the foundation stone of the third pillar of what is called, in the old Jewish myth, the third temple. The goal is to settle in the courtyard of al-Aqsa Mosque and build a Jewish synagogue in this courtyard.

It is a continuing operation based on rampant annexation of the land and its plundering, and now it is reaching the sacred Islamic and Christian sites. You all remember that a few months ago the hospice of Saint John in Bethlehem, which is also part of the Arab Christian church estates, was seized.

Now Israeli plans are being extended by Shamir's extreme right-wing government which has dreams about the greater Israel. In this respect, the massive Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is aimed at plundering the land and building new settlements on it, and at causing a demographic change by creating large Jewish concentrations in the Palestinian land. The purpose of all this is to impose solutions of a capitulationist nature based on the dream of greater Israel which includes the Palestinian bank [West Bank], Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip, in addition to the Golan and, hopefully [as heard], southern Lebanon.

[Chellouche] In the face of these serious developments, how are you going to react to the situation? I mean, are you intending to take practical action, first at the internal level, and then at the Arab and international levels?

[Hawatimah] The main thing is to take practical action in the field by escalating the intifadah, to enable the unified intifadah leadership to become a general field staff in which all of the 2 million Palestinians living on the land occupied in 1967 participate. In the event of a general confrontation, our ambition is to see it develop into general, national disobedience; in other words, a general clash with the occupiers and with their organs. In the context of a general clash with the occupiers and their organs. In the context of a general clash based on a general strike and general confrontation, the only possible solution left would be wide-scale international intervention to end the confrontation, push back the occupation, and to begin serious examination of the possibility of sending international and UN forces to the Palestinian land to protect our people from the bloody occupation troops and their tyranny.

We must also develop the situation in the field, in the land occupied in 1948, where 400,000 Palestinians live, and in alliance with the democratic and pacifist Israeli forces so that the Israeli man in the street can feel the burden of the intifadah on his back and on his feet, which would lead him to pressure Shamir's extreme right-wing government to give in and accept the holding of an international peace conference. Such a conference would guarantee security and stability for all and would guarantee for the people of Palestine their right to implement the UN resolutions by returning to their country, enjoying the right of self-determination, and establishing their independent state.

[Chellouche] Today's reports say that Mr. 'Arafat, or rather the PLO, has officially asked for the immediate intervention of the UN Security Council. Are you expecting the Security Council to issue anything on the matter? Facts have proved that the Security Council has so far been unable to impose its will on the Israelis and compel them to respect international laws.

[Hawatimah] The extent to which we impose ourselves and our national cause in the land and in the field, at the Palestinian level, inside the occupied land, inside the camps of steadfastness, within the Arab framework, and on world public opinion will determine the extent to which we can influence the situation in the Security Council. Yesterday I was in contact with the Palestinian mission at the United Nations and I was informed that a draft resolution had been submitted to the Security Council calling for a condemnation of the odious Israeli massacre and the sending of a three-man UN mission to the occupied territories—to Jerusalem to be more precise—to investigate the events. The draft resolution also calls for the deployment of UN forces, in accordance with the fourth Geneva convention.

But it is obvious, as our head and the deputy head of the Palestinian mission at the United Nations have told me, that the U.S. Administration is opposed to this draft resolution and is indicating quite clearly that it will reject it by vetoing it. The Arab states which support U.S. policy, and which agreed at the Cairo Arab summit to provide

Arab political and military cover for the U.S. and NATO troops which are now massed in the Arabian peninsula and in the Gulf region, are extremely embarrassed and are asking the Palestinian side to withdraw this draft resolution because the U.S. Administration is going to use its veto. In other words, this reflects the duplicity and hypocrisy of U.S. policy. In the Gulf region it is calling for implementation of the UN resolution on Iraq and is preparing itself for war and for aggression against Iraq, while despite 23 full years of Israeli occupation of our country and this recent odious massacre, the United States is stating that it will use its right of veto. All this demonstrates that the UN resolutions will only have effect if we have Palestinian and Arab forces in the field and if we influence world public opinion, with the help of all the democratic and peace-loving forces, to put pressure on the U.S. Administration and the Tel Aviv government to back off and accept Palestinian rights.

[Chellouche] But in the present circumstances and in light of the disunity in the Arab world and the crisis within the Arab League, how do you think the Arabs will react to these serious developments, especially now that the latest reports say that some Arab states, including Egypt and Syria, are refusing to link the Gulf crisis to the Middle East issue in general?

[Hawatimah] All the Arab states that agreed on the resolutions adopted at the Cairo summit—the group of Twelve which includes Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] states, are refusing to link the Gulf crisis to the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly the Palestinian issue. This is to please the U.S. Administration because the latter is eager to internationalize only the Gulf crisis and separate it from the Palestinian issue. By internationalizing the Gulf crisis, the U.S. Administration wants to control the oil and its sources, and even its terminals on the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and to deal what it calls a shattering blow to put an end to Iraq's economic, military, and technological revival, as happened to Egypt at the hands of the British and French colonialists and Israel in 1956. This was completed by Israel, with a green light from the Americans in 1967, against Egypt, until great Egypt was caught in the U.S. net and tied by the chains of Camp David.

Now there is another attempt against Iraq, arising from the U.S. Administration's insistence on separating the Gulf crisis from the Palestinian issue.

A number of Arab states go along with this U.S. Administration. This clearly demonstrates that the Arab situation is governed by the rule of cohesion and contradiction. Cohesion applies when it is a question of defending the interests of the governments and the ruling classes. The contradiction lies in the struggle between the movement of peoples and their determination to achieve emancipation, progress, and democracy, on the one hand; and the governments which are torn between their allegiance to U.S. policy in the Middle East, the Arab

world, and Africa, and their response, one way or another, to the will of their peoples and the will of their masses on the other.

We on the Palestinian side, especially in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, insist on definite and concurrent linkage between the Gulf crisis and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, we are calling for an international conference grouping all sides and in which the largest possible number of world countries can participate. We are also using the Cambodian case as an example. Indeed, an enlarged international conference was held in Paris to resolve the Cambodian issue and the issue of Southeast Asia. Such a conference did not leave matters in the hands of the U.S. nor in the hands of the big five members of the UN Security Council. Such a conference on the Middle East is needed because we have to reach a solution in the Middle East and the Gulf by linking all the issues and treating them concurrently with a view to meeting the interests of the peoples in that region and of all the Arab peoples, and achieving a balance of interests among all those who have interests in the Middle East. These interests should not be the monopoly of the Americans.

[Chellouche] Finally, Mr. Hawatimah, can we consider your presence in Algeria as your first immediate move?

[Hawatimah] This is also true. We have held a round of intensive and profound talks with King Husayn, President Saddam Husayn, and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and we believe that Algeria is the pivot in view of the important moral and political role it plays in the ranks of the Arab and African peoples, in the ranks of the Third World, and even in Europe. Therefore, we are here in Algeria to hold talks with Algerian officials for the sake of a common action, and to launch a balanced Arab political initiative with the participation of the largest possible number of Arab states which have opposed the entry of foreign troops onto the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf. Such an initiative will be submitted to the Arab states and the other states of the world in order to Arabize the Gulf crisis and resolve it within the Arab framework away from the sword of the U.S. and Nato troops which have been imposed on the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf.

Egypt

Continued Reaction to Incident at Al-Aqsa Mosque

Presidential Office Statement

NC1010073590 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 08 Oct 90

[Text] The Presidential Office has issued the following statement regarding the bloody incidents which took place in the courtyard of the al-Aqsa Mosque:

The Presidential Office has followed with concern and indignation the bloody incidents which took place in the courtyard of the al-Aqsa Mosque today and which left

several dead and wounded. While it expresses its deep regret at these painful incidents, it denounces the violation of sanctities and places of worship. It maintains that attacking any citizen while he is performing his religious rites is an aggression against human rights and exposes his secure life to extreme danger.

The Presidential Office denounces the Israeli authorities' brutal repressive measures against the Palestinian citizens. It views such measures as exceeding all limits. It exhorts all parties in Jerusalem to exercise self-restraint to avoid any repercussions leading to grave consequences in these critical circumstances through which the region is passing. It also holds Israel responsible for safeguarding the Islamic sanctities in Jerusalem and fully responsible for preventing any attempts by Jewish settlers in the occupied territories to violate the al-Aqsa Mosque's sanctity.

U.S. Stand Requested

*NC0910180390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1730 GMT
9 Oct 90*

[Text] Washington, 9 Oct (MENA)—MENA has learned that Egypt has asked the United States to adopt an unequivocal stand on the acts of violence which took place in Jerusalem yesterday and which left a large number of defenseless Palestinians either dead or wounded.

In this regard, the Egyptian ambassador in Washington held urgent and intensive contacts with U.S. officials today, including Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger and officials in the White House and on the U.S. National Security Council. The Egyptian ambassador pointed out that since U.S. officials at the highest level had expressed their regret over and denunciation of the fall of the victims, they must translate this into an unequivocal stand that would help halt the acts of violence and guarantee that such acts will not recur.

Following the meetings, the ambassador sent a detailed report to Cairo containing the outcome of his urgent contacts today with U.S. officials.

Party Condemns 'Massacre'

*NC1010150790 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1249 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA)—The National Democratic Party [NDP] today condemned the Israeli occupation authorities' massacre of Palestinian citizens inside the al-Aqsa Mosque in the occupied Arab territory on 8 October. The massacre resulted in dozens of dead and hundreds of wounded. In a statement delivered by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif following the NDP general secretariat meeting today under NDP Secretary General Dr. Yusuf Wali, the NDP said that the party general secretariat condemns the oppressive aggression committed by the Israeli occupation forces against defenseless Palestinian brothers in the courtyard

of the holy al-Aqsa Mosque, the first of the two qiblas [direction toward which Muslims pray] and the third of the two holy mosques.

The statement said that the NDP general secretariat denounces these regrettable incidents on behalf of the Egyptian masses and emphasizes that these masses stand beside the Palestinian people in their struggle to gain their legitimate rights and establish their state on their land.

In the statement, the NDP calls on all parties around the world, in both the East and the West and in all popular and democratic organizations to denounce this treacherous and regrettable aggression that exceeded all limits, flouted values, and violated human rights. The statement emphasizes the principles outlined in the political leadership's statement on the need for self-restraint and respect for man's right to observe his religion without being subjected to assault or harm. The statement holds Israel responsible for safeguarding Islamic sanctities in holy Jerusalem and for preventing any attempts by Jewish settlers to violate the sanctity of the al-Aqsa Mosque.

Mubarak Makes Statement

*NC1110110290 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT
11 Oct 90*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak and Mrs. Mubarak cast their votes this morning in the general referendum on dissolving the People's Assembly at the Heliopolis Girls School polling station.

President Mubarak was met at the polling station by Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa, Cairo Governor Dr. Mahmud al-Sharif, and executive and popular leaders in the Heliopolis district.

President Mubarak was welcomed with a wave of applause from the citizens of Heliopolis, who shouted slogans hailing him as the hero of the crossing and leader of the march of democracy and freedom.

After casting his vote, President Mubarak made a statement, saying: The internal action will not stop, despite the current grave events in the Arab region. Today's referendum marks a new stage in the nation's internal action. The new stages will continue and will not stop; this is the nature of life.

Asked about the massacre in the al-Aqsa Mosque courtyard and whether this tragedy requires linking the Palestinian issue with the Gulf crisis, as some people demand, President Mubarak said: The Gulf crisis is an Arab problem while the Palestinian issue is an Arab-Israeli problem. If we say we want to link the two issues, this means we do not want to solve anything at all.

President Mubarak continued: We must be clear. We must pursue our efforts to solve the Palestinian issue as it is an issue of an usurped land. We must pursue our efforts in earnest to solve this issue.

As for the events in al-Aqsa Mosque, this is very sad. I fully condemn what happened. I also fault the Israeli Government for appearing unable to defend the holy shrines.

President Mubarak explained that sanctities, whether Islamic or Christian, are a very sensitive issue. Just as they [Israelis] are sensitive to this issue, so are Muslims. The Israeli Government must be capable of protecting the holy places, and if it is not, it should say so.

President Mubarak again expressed his great sadness at the death of 22 people and the wounding of 1,000 people in the Israeli massacre. He wondered: Why did this happen, and why were violence and arms used in the al-Aqsa Mosque courtyard? He said: It is a regrettable and saddening event. It also complicates matters.

Asked whether he calls for the dispatch of UN supervision forces to protect the lives of Palestinians in the occupied territories, President Mubarak said: If the Israeli Government is incapable of protecting the holy places, we call for this.

On Saddam Husayn's statement on the Jerusalem tragedy and his remarks that talk has become more than action and that the Arab states' hesitation has led to the tragedy, President Mubarak said: We in the Arab world are masters in using words. When we find something, we speak. Why are those who are able to do something not doing anything? No one prevents another from doing anything. We are masters in using words. We know how to speak and how to write essays on the liberation of the land. If you want to do something, do it. We in Egypt do not prevent anyone. Egypt is exerting its utmost efforts for the [Palestinian] issue. It has turned the issue from one of refugees to one of a people. It has never abandoned the issue. As for someone [Saddam Husayn], speaking now and saying "the Arab world is talking and the time of action has come," by God if you want to do something, do it. No one is preventing anyone. We do not restrict anyone from doing anything. I will erect a statue for anyone who can liberate the whole land, carry him high over my head, and roam the streets with him.

On financial compensations to Egypt following the Gulf crisis, President Mubarak said: This is premature and I will not speak about this subject.

On the dispatch of UN forces to Jerusalem to protect the holy places, President Mubarak said: I have said this before. If Israel is unable to defend the holy places, we call for this.

President Mubarak said he does not believe the United States approves of the catastrophe that occurred in Jerusalem. He said no one the world approves of this. He said that the only position the United States can take is to stand firmly against what happened in Jerusalem.

On published reports that Iraqi agents will carry out terrorist operations in Egypt, President Mubarak said: We could release a rumor that we will assassinate some personalities, but we are a state of principles. We do not

intimidate anyone. We defend our principles and proceed without hesitation in defending our principles.

He added: We are not afraid of anything. We feel that our security is strong. We are secure more than ever before because the security [organizations] in our country are alert. We are aware of events, watch everything, and know everything. We do not need any security assistance from abroad.

On the relations between Egypt and the PLO, President Mubarak stressed that there are no problems between us and the PLO. If there are differences over some issues, this does not mean that our relations are not good. He said that the PLO is still the sole representative of the Palestinian people and we must not ignore this.

Asked whether the PLO is welcomed in Egypt, President Mubarak said that there are several PLO members in Cairo.

Envoy Berates Killings

NC0910194190 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Egypt today denounced the massacre which the Israeli occupation authorities committed yesterday in Jerusalem. Egypt called on the international community to denounce the massacre in the strongest terms. Ambassador 'Amir Musa, Egypt's permanent envoy at the United Nations, delivered a statement this morning at the Security Council meeting. He declared that the Israeli occupation authorities have failed to shoulder their responsibilities according to international law, international agreements, Security Council resolutions, and the UN Charter.

Musa said that the repeated massacres and actions affecting the lives of the Palestinian population under the Israeli occupation make it imperative for the Security Council to take a firm stand on behalf of the international community to save the Palestinians from extermination and brutal treatment by the Israeli occupation authorities or radical Israeli parties, who do not heed moral principles or civilized behavior in dealing with the Palestinians.

Musa pointed out that the continuation of Israeli policies and practices, like yesterday's events, will exacerbate the situation in the Middle East and erode the opportunities for a peaceful settlement, let alone the opportunities for peaceful coexistence in the future.

Envoy Helps Retrieve Keys

NC1010065890 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to Israel, has played an active role in retrieving the keys to al-Aqsa Mosque in order to ensure that the prayers are performed on time.

Shaykh Muhammad Husayn, the imam of the al-Aqsa Mosque, telephoned the Egyptian ambassador and requested his assistance in recovering the keys of the mosque from the Israeli occupation authorities. Basyuni

managed to retrieve the keys and the al-Aqsa mosque opened its doors to the worshippers to perform the prayers on time.

Commentary on 'Aggression'

NC0910165190 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Commentary by Ahmad Sha'ban: "World Solidarity and Denunciation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Crime"]

[Text] As the UN Security Council debated the situation in the occupied territories and the oppressive measures against the Palestinian people, Israel, in the most violent act of repression in three years, committed a brutal aggression against defenseless Palestinians in Jerusalem. Israeli forces fired indiscriminately at hundreds of Palestinians, including a number who were praying in the al-Aqsa Mosque, killing some and wounding hundreds of others. Thus, Israel violated the sanctity of religious shrines and stormed places of worship, contravening both heavenly and human laws. These laws protect the lives of defenseless people against any irresponsible behavior, such as that of the Israeli forces against the sons of the Palestinian people.

Egypt was in the forefront of those who condemned and denounced this aggression and, at the same time, held Israel responsible for safeguarding the Islamic sanctities in Jerusalem and for preventing any attempt by Jewish settlers in the occupied territories from violating the al-Aqsa Mosque's sanctity. Nearly the whole world condemned Israel's deed. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he was shocked and dismayed by the incidents in Jerusalem and accused Israel of excessive use of force and violence. The condemnation came from the whole world, as East and West denounced the deed, though with different terms. Israel's acts represent a disregard for the sentiments of millions of Muslims who are linked by spiritual bonds with these holy shrines, including the al-Aqsa Mosque, the third of the holy shrines.

No doubt, Israel exploited the preoccupation of the world in general and the Arabs in particular with the Gulf crisis which resulted from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the ensuing bad Arab situation, to do what it wants in the occupied Palestinian territories and embark on Judaization of the land, although it would not have done so before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Thus the debate at the United Nations focused on the Gulf crisis and not the Palestinian issue.

In condemning this Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Islamic sanctities, Egypt proceeds from its firm principles and policies, which condemn any aggression whatever its source and perpetrators. Egypt condemns the Israeli aggression the same way it condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait because it is condemns the principle of aggression wherever it occurs. Egypt is in word and deed concerned about the Arabs' rights and will always defend their causes. Egypt acts without one-upmanship and speaks frankly without maneuvering. Despite the fact that the oppressive Iraqi aggression against Kuwait was the

direct cause for the freezing and ignoring of the Palestinian issue, Egypt will not relinquish Kuwait's rights nor the Palestinian rights. This is its role and responsibility.

'Abd-al-Majid, Al-Baz Leave for Damascus

NC0710100090 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs, left Cairo for Syria this morning on a two-day visit, during which they will deliver a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from President Husni Mubarak.

They will hold talks with senior Syrian officials on the ongoing efforts to work out a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis.

Return, Statement Made

NC0910135290 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr. Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, returned to Cairo this afternoon following a two-day visit to Damascus.

In an arrival statement, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that President Husni Mubarak had instructed him to visit Damascus to convey a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He added that the visit is part of the coordination and consultations between the two countries. Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid went on to say that he had met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and that the talks during these meetings were fruitful and useful.

In his statement, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid maintained that the talks also touched on the relations between the two countries, the Gulf crisis, and the developments in the Middle East situation, noting that the two countries' views were identical on all issues discussed. The two sides agreed on the need for an end to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, for unconditional withdrawal, and for the return of legitimacy to Kuwait, 'Abd-al-Majid added.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister emphasized that the exchanges between Egypt and Syria will continue during the next stage to realize the interests of the two fraternal countries and the entire Arab region. He praised the ties between Egypt and Syria, noting that a Syrian-Egyptian preparatory committee will convene in Damascus next week to prepare for the higher Egyptian-Syrian committee's meetings in Cairo led by the two countries' prime ministers.

Commenting on the massacre that Israel committed against the Palestinians in Jerusalem, Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid said that

Egypt strongly denounces and condemns the Israeli operations which left many Palestinians dead, adding that such events will further complicate the situation and will not help establish peace, which represents Egypt's objective.

Sixteen Iraqi, Palestinian Infiltrators Arrested

NC0510191590 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1852 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA)—Security organs at all air, land, and sea exits throughout the Republic have taken stringent security measures in implementation of the instructions from Interior Minister Muhammad 'Abd-al-Halim Musa to prevent the infiltration of any terrorist elements into the country to carry out sabotage following the events of Kuwait's invasion on 2 August.

These measures have resulted in the arrest last week of 15 Iraqis and Palestinians who tried to enter through Cairo international airport with forged Egyptian and Kuwaiti passports. A Palestinian was arrested yesterday in the al-Sallum area in Marsa Matruh while trying to infiltrate the country through the Libyan border. A forged Egyptian passport was found on him.

Some of those arrested admitted that they had forged the passports they used in their attempt to enter the country. They did so by removing the photos of the original holders and replacing them with their own photos. Some of them claimed that they had tried to enter Egypt to flee conscription in the Iraqi army.

A security source at Cairo international airport revealed that there are two Iraqi soldiers and two Iraqi women among those arrested. In a statement to MENA, the source said that the security measures at Cairo airport do not affect the flow of arrivals and departures for ordinary travelers and tourist groups. He added that the security organs at the airport are now using the most modern equipment to search passengers and planes, and safeguard the airport. He said that there is an information network to prevent the infiltration of persons from terror-exporting countries and to seize them before they enter the country.

In the wake of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, instructions were issued banning the entry of Iraqis and Kuwaitis to Egypt without their obtaining visas from Egyptian embassies or consulates abroad. The measure was taken in an attempt to prevent the infiltration of terrorist elements into the country, particularly after security organs received the information that when Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait, they took all the Kuwaiti passports from the passport office to Baghdad.

Security Services Arrest Five More 'Saboteurs'

NC0710213890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT
7 Oct 90

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA)—Egyptian security authorities have arrested five more Palestinian members of the Abu-Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] terrorist organization. They possessed weapons and explosives obtained with the help of

persons belonging to extremist groups, and they intended to carry out sabotage operations in tourist areas, public squares, and the southern Sinai and Red Sea areas. Security sources have stated that the state security investigations department is questioning the detainees to learn whether they had any connection with the attack on the Israeli tourist bus and whether they possessed information about those who committed this attack last February.

AL-AHRAM reports in its Monday issue that security contacts for coordination are taking place at the highest level between Egypt and officials in the fraternal Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, after it was proved that the Abu-Nidal organization has sent other groups to carry out terrorist operations in these states.

The sources said that some of the detainees infiltrated Egypt at the beginning of last month, at the height of the influx of Egyptians from Kuwait and Iraq. They were able to take advantage of the facilities provided by the state for the returnees and enter with Egyptian passports seized by the Iraqi forces from Egyptian workers in Kuwait.

Egyptian security sources affirmed to AL-AHRAM that the security services have learned many secrets about the dimensions, aims, and plans of the terrorist groups. These will be revealed at a later stage because the persons involved were able, with the help of their followers in Egypt, to contact some of the extremist elements and open some channels to persuade them to participate in these operations. It was possible for them to secure weapons and a quantity of explosives from Upper Egypt and al-Jabal al-Sharqi. There is strong evidence that incriminates them. The details of these operations and their targets will be announced.

The security services' reports on this confirmed that the Abu-Nidal terrorist organization sent the saboteurs to Egypt following the Iraqi foreign minister's statements to a French newspaper, threatening that his country will carry out terrorist operations against states which have taken a hostile stand against the Iraqi invasion. Egypt was chosen for certain reasons, the most important of which were: The Egyptian leadership rejected the arm-twisting policy designed to force its retreat from its courageous position condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and it hastened to support Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states in the wake of Kuwait's invasion. This prevented Saddam Husayn from completing his designs.

Four Previously Deported 'Terrorists' Arrested

JN0710161290 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic
6 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Security units have arrested four Palestinians who infiltrated the country with doctored passports. They belong to Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] terrorist group. The Egyptian authorities deported them from the country three years ago for disturbing public security. They managed to infiltrate recently through one of the land border posts as tourists. It has been proven that they possess certain leaflets

and maps showing where they will carry out their terrorist operations and contact members of the terrorist organization.

Major General Nabil 'Uthman, assistant interior minister and director of public security, told AL-AHRAM reporter Ahmad Musa that the four people, who were arrested during the search campaigns for suspects in furnished apartments in Cairo and al-Jizah, claimed to be nationals of Arab and friendly states and offered their passports which, when examined, proved to have been forged, with the names on them changed.

He added that a decision was issued in the past two years to expel these people from Egypt. Their names were put on lists at land, sea, and air terminals. However, they tried to use those faked passports, believing that through this fakery they could infiltrate the country without being caught.

The public security director explained that other groups of Palestinians have been arrested and they are being interrogated now by the State Security Organization. He also said that the targets for such terrorist operations are now under surveillance, especially after security reports have shown that the subversive scheme targets these places, including tourist sites such as the pyramids, hotels, and museums; and other major crowd-drawing centers, such as the Ramses and al-Tahrir Squares, as well as public transportation. Strict security measures were taken there, and the various specialized security units are conducting regular patrols to check the identities of suspects who may be frequenting these places.

Maj. Gen. Nabil 'Uthman pointed out that Iraqi authorities have seized 45 passports from Egyptians working in Kuwait, and the terrorist organizations are attempting to use these passports to enter Egypt after replacing the photos. This is now being taken into account at the various terminals.

In a related development, the AL-AHRAM reporter has learned that up to 23 Palestinians have been arrested so far by the security services and are now being interrogated. Most of them are involved in the subversive scheme and work for the Abu Nidal group on instructions from Iraq. Seven Iraqi members of the Ba'th Party and al-Da'wah Party [an Iraqi opposition party linked to the Tehran-based Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq], who tried to enter Egypt with faked documents, are also being interrogated. They tried to deceive the security organs by claiming they do not carry Iraqi passports so that their movements would not arouse suspicion. They planned to carry out their terrorist acts shortly after arriving in Egypt. They also tried to set up terrorist cells in the country and a number of Arab states to damage economic centers and shake confidence in the security apparatus. The security organs declined to reveal the names of the saboteurs to guarantee the secrecy of the investigations they are conducting.

Major General Shawkat Husni, assistant interior minister for port security, has stated that port security detectives have in the past two days arrested two Iraqis

and one Palestinian in the possession of an automatic rifle who tried to infiltrate through Nuwaybi' Port with faked passports. In a related development, all licenses to carry firearms granted to those suspected of involvement in activities against Egypt or who may use the weapons they have to threaten Egypt's security, will be canceled.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on Elimination of 'Jewish State'

LD1110090190 Tripoli JANA in English 0833 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tomor [October] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution has made the following comments to JANA:

The new Zionist massacre means only that it is necessary to (?eliminate) the Jewish state from the Middle East establishing a democratic Palestinian state including all.

The Palestinian people and the Arab nation cannot bear such wild (?slaughters). Also, the Jewish state cannot bear the revenge it will face in future except when the world will desire to get rid of the Jews establishing for them a state to be their graveyard.

We do not desire to have the Jews liquidated, but we cannot bear further massacres against the Palestinian people. As such, there is no other solution except the elimination of the Jewish state and the establishment of the Palestinian state comprising Arabs and Jews.

Al-Qadhdhafi Letter on Foreign Forces Stance

JN0910182490 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Dispatch by Mustafa Bakri from Cairo]

[Text] Cairo is presently studying a letter sent by Libyan revolution leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday to President Mubarak, which was delivered by Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif. Reliable Egyptian sources say that the contents of the letter emphasize the need to develop joint Arab political action to settle the crises in the region. The Libyan leader criticized the Arabs' impotence in formulating a solution for the Gulf crisis. Al-Qadhdhafi also affirmed in his letter the question of foreign withdrawal from the Gulf. He defined his stand on this issue with the following three points: First, that there should be real and tangible guarantees that foreign withdrawal will take place within a maximum time of one week if the Gulf issue is settled. Second, that this withdrawal should be carried out without leaving behind any foreign military traces by these forces in the region. Third, that this withdrawal takes place without any foreign preconditions on security arrangements in the region, or elsewhere. Al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that any security arrangements should be carried out by the Arab countries of the region and under complete Arab supervision.

People's Congress Calls for Emergency Session

LD0610084490 Tripoli JANA in English 1708 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tomour [October] 5, Jamahiriya News Agency—The Secretariat of the General People's Congress issued today Resolution 83 for 1990 with regards to calling the General People's Congress to convene in an emergency session which read as follows:

The Secretariat of the General People's Congress. After [word indistinct] law no. 8 for 1984 regarding the organization of People's Congresses and its amendments and on the general will for people's congresses.

And on the resolution of the [words indistinct] for 1989 regarding the selection of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and in completion of building People's Jamahiriya in which all male and female Libyans and all Arabs residing on the land of Great Jamahiriya walk in various sectors.

And crowning the building of trade unions, federations and general trade [words indistinct] committees the [word indistinct] tool for the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses the owner of sovereignty, authority and decision-making.

And [words indistinct] of the Libyan people marking the 20th anniversary of eviction and expulsion of remnant of the fascist Italians from the beloved land of Jamahiriya on 7 October 1970—the dream of the fathers and forefathers which [word indistinct] thanks to the Great al Fateh Revolution and its leader the revolutionary freedom fighter Muammar Al-Qadhafi.—It had decided—

Item 1—

The General People's Congress is called upon to convene in an emergency session on Sunday the 18th of Rabie Al Awal 1400 DM coinciding with 7 Al Tomour [October] 1990 at the People's Hall in the city of Misratah—Gulf of Sidre municipality—at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Item 2—

This resolution to be published in the official newspaper and in various [word indistinct] effective from the date of its issue.

The Secretariat of the General People's Congress issued on 16 Rabie al Awal 1400 DM coinciding with 5 Al Tomour 1990.

Elects New Government

LD0710192190 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1709 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Resolutions of the General People's Congress (GPC) second extraordinary session in Misratah on 7 October; read by announcer—live]

[Excerpt] In the name of God:

First, the GPC has decided to elect its secretariat as follows:

1. Brother 'Abd al-Raziq Sawsa', secretary of the GPC [speaker]
2. Brother Mahmud Hamid al-Khafifi, assistant secretary
3. Brother 'Abd al-Hamid al-Fayturi 'Ammar, secretary for people's Congress affairs.
4. Brother Sulayman Sasi al-Shuhumi, secretary for people's committee affairs
5. Brother Bashir al-Huwayj al-Huwaydi, secretary for trade unions, federations, and vocational association affairs

Second, the General People's Committee [government]:

The GPC has decided to elect the General People's Committee as follows:

- Brother Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah, General People's Committee secretary [prime minister]
- Brother 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, General People's Committee for Economy Planning secretary
- Brother Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi, General People's Committee for Strategic Industries secretary
- Brother Jum'a Salim al-Arbash, General People's Committee for Electricity secretary
- Brother Miftah Muhammad Ku'aybah, General People's Committee for maritime Resources secretary
- Brother Dr. Fathi Hamad Bin Shatwan, General People's Committee for Light Industries secretary
- Brother Dr. Nuri al-Fayturi al-Madani, General People's Committee for Scientific Research secretary
- Brother Muhammad al-Madani al-Bukhari, General People's Committee for Treasury secretary
- Brother Izz al-Din al-Hinshiri, General People's Committee for Communications and Transport secretary
- Brother Ma'tuq, General People's Committee for Vocational Training secretary
- Brother Ibrahim Misbah Bukhzam, General People's Committee for Higher Education secretary
- Brother 'Abd al-Majid al-Mabruk al-Qu'ud, General People's Committee for Agricultural Reform and Land Reclamation secretary
- Brother Ibrahim Muhammad Bakkar, General People's Committee for Justice secretary
- Brother Dr. Zaydan Badr Zaydan, General People's Committee for Health secretary
- Brother Dr. Salim Ahmad Funayr, General People's Committee for Amenities and Public Works secretary
- Brother Ismail Miftah Bin Sharadah, General People's Committee for Social Security secretary
- Brother Abdullah Salim al-Badri, General People's Committee for Oil secretary
- Brother Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary of the General People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation [foreign minister]
- Brother Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary for Arab Maghreb Union affairs
- Brother Al-Bukhari Salim Hawdah, General People's Committee for Youth and Jamahiriya sports secretary
- Brother 'Ali Milad Abu Jaziyah, General People's Committee for Information and Culture secretary

Brother Al-Madani Ramadhan 'Abu al-Tuwayrat, General People's Committee for General Education secretary.

The General People's Congress has however decided to submit the names of the brothers, whose names follow, to the attention of ad hoc trade unions for election.

Brother Ibrahim Misbah Bukhzam, General People's Committee for Higher Education secretary

Brother 'Abd-al-Majid Mabruk al-Qu'ud, General People's Committee for Agriculture Reform and Land Reclamation secretary

Brother Dr. al-Madani 'Abu al-Tuwayrat, General People's Committee for General Education secretary

Brother Muhammad al-Madani al-Bukhari, General People's Committee for Treasury secretary.

Third, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Ammar al-Mabruk Litayf as secretary for the People's Committee for Supervision and follow-up.

Fourth, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Muhammad 'Ali al-Jadi as Supreme Court president.

Fifth, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Dr. Khalifah Sa'id al-Qadhi as People's Court president.

Sixth, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam 'Ali al-Midhwi as People's Prosecution Bureau president.

Seventh, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Dr. 'Abd-al-Hafidh al-Zilitni as governor of the Libyan Central Bank, and Brother Salim Mas'ud al-Juwayli as deputy governor of the Libyan Central Bank.

Eighth, the General People's Congress has decided to elect brother Jum'a al-Mahdi al-Fazzani as secretary for Integration With the Republic of Sudan Affairs.

It has also decided to elect brother Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi as secretary for Integration With the Arab Republic of Egypt Affairs.

Both of them will be members of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation People's Committee.

The General People's Congress.

The General People's Congress has decided to elect the brothers, whose names follow, as members representing the Arab Libyan side to the Arab Maghreb Union Consultative Council:

Brother Sulayman Set al-Shuhumi, secretary of the People's Committee Affairs at the General People's Congress Secretariat

Sister Fatimah 'Abd-al-Hafidh Mukhtar

Brother Husayn al-Sharif

Brother 'Abd-al-Latif al-Dali

Sister Daraj 'Ali al-Warfalli

Brother Sa'd Shuwayshin

Brother 'Ali 'Abd-al-Jalil al-Ghumari

Brother Muhammad 'Umar Kassab

Brother Amin Mukhtar Mazin

The brother secretary of the general union of students of the great Jamahiriya

The sister secretary-general of the women's associations federation

Brother Bashir Salih Bashir

Brother Fathi Abu al-Shuwashi

Brother Miftah Bakar

Brother Hussuna al-Shawish

Brother 'Abd-al-Salam al-Juwayr

Brother Idriss 'Abd-al-Jawwad

Brother al-Mahdi 'Abd-al-Ahad

Brother 'Ali Ibrahim al-Jundi

Brother al-Firjani Salim al-Harari

The General People's Congress.

[passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Misratah Revolutionary Center

LD0910104490 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Misratah, 9 Oct—The brother leader of the revolution yesterday opened the Mother Revolutionary Center at Misratah and met with a group of members of the revolutionary force of Misratah.

Sudan

Al-Bashir Interviewed on Crisis, Iraqi Weapons

JN0510192590 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1727 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Interview with Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, National Salvation Revolution Command Council chairman, during a Paris stopover en route from New York to Khartoum on 5 October, by George Qurdahi—recorded]

[Text] [Qurdahi] Welcome, Mr. Chairman. I would first like to ask about the aim of your visit to France—the second in less than a month. How do you assess French-Sudanese relations at present?

[Al-Bashir] I am just stopping off on my way back to Khartoum from New York; this is not an official visit. God willing, I will be making an official visit within the next two months.

[Qurdahi] Will you be seeing any French officials during this stopover in Paris?

[Al-Bashir] No official meetings have been planned. As I said, this is just a stopover.

[Qurdahi] How do you view France's position on the Gulf crisis and France's deployment in the Gulf in common with the United States and others?

[Al-Bashir] We are, in principle, opposed to the deployment of foreign forces in the Gulf. Our clear position remains that the issue can best be solved exclusively within an Arab framework. There exists a glimmer of hope in President Mitterrand's initiative outlined in his UN General Assembly address.

[Qurdahi] I have a question which I hope you will answer with candor. Where does Sudan really stand on the Gulf crisis, the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and the foreign military buildup in the region? As a matter of fact, your position is somewhat ambiguous.

[Al-Bashir] Our position has been clear. Some quarters have, however, deliberately sought to misrepresent it. We have supported neither Iraq's occupation nor its annexation of Kuwait. At the same time, we refused to condemn [the Iraqi action] and to adopt the nervous resolutions [of the emergency Cairo summit] inasmuch as they tend to produce estrangement between Arab states and make the chances of a negotiated and peaceful solution all that more remote. We happen to have an unqualified belief in a negotiated, peaceful solution. As for the presence of foreign forces, we unreservedly reject any such deployment in this region. Such a presence furthers the interests of the nations that sent these forces, rather than Arab aims and interests.

[Qurdahi] In the context of the prevailing Arab axes, where does Sudan stand?

[Al-Bashir] As a matter of fact, we are opposed to intra-Arab polarization. We believe in a universal Arab unity, and look upon it as a strategic objective. The Arab states have more things in common than what sets them apart. The constituents of Arab unity are legion. As Arab leaders we must pool our efforts if we are to unite the Arab nation. There is the language, the religion, the common history, and the common destiny. All these elements are unifying factors. We are against the notion of polarization.

[Qurdahi] Mr. Chairman: It is common knowledge that your relations with Egypt are experiencing a chill, if not tension. There is the issue of the Iraqi missiles in Sudan, whose presence you have denied. It is even said that there are Iraqi fighter planes in Sudan. And then there is President Mubarak's recent warning to Khartoum, after which you dispatched an envoy to Cairo. How would you characterize your present state of relations with Egypt?

[Al-Bashir] It is fair to say that relations with Egypt are now back to normal. True, our relations experienced a slight chill; however, it is not natural for relations between Khartoum and Cairo to be tense. Thank God the situation has been contained, and of course, Egyptian officials are certain there are no [Iraqi] missiles, aircraft, forces, or anything else in Sudan. It was nothing more than a storm stirred up by the media for reasons of which we are unaware.

[Qurdahi] Then there are no Iraqi fighter planes in Sudan?

[Al-Bashir] There are no Iraqi fighter planes in Sudan. Coincidentally, on the same day that Iraqi aircraft were reported to be stationed at Wadi Saydna base, the facility

was hosting a function attended by practically all Arab ambassadors and Arab military attaches. The occasion was the inauguration of a new air academy at the Wadi Saydna base. At the end of the official ceremonies, they were shown around the base, and all the ambassadors and military attaches are certain that there are no Iraqi aircraft in Sudan.

[Qurdahi] Some Arab diplomatic circles are talking about plans by certain Arab and foreign parties to bring former President Ja'far Numayri back to rule in Khartoum. What do you say?

[Al-Bashir] Any talk about bringing Ja'far Numayri back to rule arouses laughter in Sudan because he has no popular or military base that can bring him back to power. People still remember with dismay Numayri's era, the Mayu regime, and the destruction he caused to the country in the security, economic, political, and social areas. And people still suffer from the corruption that spread during the Mayu era. Therefore, we do not fear any effort to bring Ja'far Numayri back because any such attempt would not work.

[Qurdahi] Several Sudanese opposition factions met recently in Addis Ababa to discuss ways to change the current regime in Sudan. Who supports this opposition and the Addis Ababa meeting, and do you fear a military alliance between them and the People's Liberation Army in southern Sudan?

[Al-Bashir] God be praised, the leaderships which met in Addis Ababa are isolated because they have no popular base. We can also say that their practices deprive them of the sympathy of the Sudanese people. At the head of these leaderships is Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi, who was known for his corruption when he was Trade or Interior minister. There is also Communist Party member 'Izz-al-Din 'Ali 'Amir. These are the leaderships which include the so-called opposition factions. We do not fear this opposition because it is not accepted by the people. These leaderships under Mubarak al-Fadil have allied themselves with Garang who is fighting Sudan. Mubarak al-Fadil depends on the al-Ansar masses who are on the contact lines with the rebel movement and are in a state of war. These tribes are carrying arms and forming militia to fight Garang. As a result of his contact with Garang, Mubarak al-Fadil lost every bit of sympathy from the al-Ansar masses. We are very pleased that this opposition has gone to Garang, because its contact with him will further weaken it.

[Qurdahi] Is it true that some Arab sides finance and support Garang and the Sudanese opposition?

[Al-Bashir] There is no proof that certain Arab sides support Garang. We view this as a rumor aimed at pressuring Sudan.

[Qurdahi] How do you view your relations with Saudi Arabia, Mr. President?

[Al-Bashir] Our relations with Saudi Arabia are to a great extent normal. Of course, we disagree with them on the presence of the foreign forces. They believe they have a sovereign right to invite foreign forces to the region. We

believe that the presence of the foreign forces in the region is not designed to protect or defend Saudi Arabia, but to achieve other goals, as is clear from the economic blockade of Iraq.

[Qurdahi] We know that Saudi Arabia used to extend financial and economic aid to Sudan. Has this support stopped as a result of your position on the Gulf crisis?

[Al-Bashir] We have not been informed of any suspension of cooperation between us and Saudi Arabia.

[Qurdahi] How do you assess relations between Sudan and Libya, Mr. President?

[Al-Bashir] We have signed an integration charter between Sudan and Libya, and we took steps toward this goal by establishing a general secretariat for integration. Dr. [name indistinct] from Sudan was appointed as integration secretary-general, and brother Abu-Furaywah as assistant secretary-general. The headquarters will be located in Libya, while a branch for it will be opened in Khartoum. A number of agreements to establish several economic projects in the communications, trade, cultural, and health areas were also signed.

[Qurdahi] Sudan is facing exacerbating economic, social, and living problems. What have you done, or what do you intend to do to alleviate these problems? Are you not afraid that your present position on the Gulf crisis will only exacerbate these problems?

[Al-Bashir] These problems are really inherited. They resulted from bad planning over the past years, particularly during the Mayu era. There are many plans that were not fully studied; many resources and loans were not exploited in the right way. There are many projects that were not studied well, such as the [name indistinct] factory the cost of which was more than \$150 million. Its components are still scattered in the desert because the site of the factory was not studied correctly. A textile factory is built in the desert where there are no basic justifications for establishing this factory. Another (?textile) factory cost \$75 million. So far, it has not contributed even one cent to the Sudanese economy because it has been out of production since it was established. There are many projects like this because of bad planning.

We inherited this deteriorating situation and were concerned about the economic situation. We called for an economic conference in which all sectors which are interested in Iraq's economy participated. The conference produced recommendations, an advisory committee was formed, and a three-stage program for economic salvation was placed. This program is based on self-reliance; we expected the worse circumstances and placed the worse assumptions. We prepared plans that will help us, God willing, emerge from [words indistinct].

The situation in the Gulf will certainly have a negative effect on the Sudanese economy because we have many projects that were financed by Arab funds, most of whose offices were in Kuwait. So far, these funds have not been administratively reorganized. Consequently, the projects that are financed by these funds will be obstructed. This is in addition to the remittances of the expatriates in Kuwait,

Iraq, and (?some areas), and the rise in the prices of oil and some other products as a consequence of the high price of oil. The impact will certainly be negative. We are now prepared to contain the negative effects of this situation.

[Qurdahi] Your Excellency the President: Military systems are usually transitional regimes, I mean, temporary. How long will your regime remain? And is there an intention to give another opportunity to the democratic experiment?

[Al-Bashir] A conference is now being held in Khartoum. The conference began on 6 August. In this conference, approximately 500 leaders from various sectors of the Sudanese population are studying the formulation of a political system that will govern Sudan in the future. We have tried the multiparty system three times; it proved to be a complete failure because it was based on religious factions in the first place. The parties are based on a tribal or racial system. This resulted in the failure of the system three times. We tried the totalitarian regime; it was a failure. We tried the dictatorial regime, and it was a failure too.

Therefore, we should search for a formula that will provide for large-scale participation of the Sudanese people to really enable them to rule themselves and practice real democracy—not democracy practiced by the leaders of the religious factions or tribal leaders by proxy. The conference, God willing, will end on 21 October. It will present its recommendations. Radio Monte Carlo is invited to attend the final session, where these recommendations will be presented in order to convey the contents of these recommendations.

[Qurdahi] The last question, Mr. Chairman: If war breaks out in the Gulf region, what will be your position? And if Iraq needs any support, particularly on the military level, will you meet these needs?

[Al-Bashir] We are advocates of peace and a peaceful solution. Of course, speaking about war is a matter of speculation. We expect peace more than war. God willing, war will not break out. A peaceful solution will be achieved that will maintain the Arab nation's unity, capabilities, and (?wealth), God willing.

[Qurdahi] Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

***Arafat Criticizes Security Council, UN Members**

EA0910173690 Khartoum SUNA in English 0931 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] [no dateline as received] Leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, has attacked the U.N. Security Council and held it responsible for the messages [as received] carried out by Israel against the Palestinians in the occupied Arab land.

'Arafat, who made a closed door talks with deputy chairman [of] the RCC [Revolution Command Council], Major General al-Zubayr Muhammad Salih here Monday [8 October], also attacked the U.N. member states and accused them of being running only after their own interests in the Gulf region.

The Palestinians and the Israelis. [as received] He condemned Israeli brutal practices and its continued threat to the Islamic holy places.

Bahrain

Minister, Czech Official Discuss Relations

JN1010212490 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1130 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Manama, 10 Oct (WAKH)—Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Mubarak Al Khalifah met in Manama today with CSFR presidential adviser Richard Vagnar, who is visiting Bahrain.

During the meeting, they discussed the future of relations between Bahrain and the CSFR and means to promote them through the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on the ambassadorial level, in addition to the consolidation of cooperation in all fields.

They also reviewed the current situation and developments in the Gulf resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the grave regional and international consequences. They also reviewed bilateral relations and means to promote them.

The Bahraini foreign minister also met with Igor Stovchev [name as received], chief of the Soviet radio and television Middle East bureau.

Stovchev conducted a television interview with the Bahraini minister on the current situation and developments in the Gulf region and their repercussions on future regional and international security, in addition to the means that Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Mubarak deems necessary to resolve the crisis resulting from the Iraqi military occupation of Kuwait.

Commander of Joint Forces Comments on Troops

LD0610221490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2157 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Riyadh, 6 Oct (SPA)—In response to an SPA question on the size of the forces which are present at Yanbu' and the task of these forces, His Royal Highness Staff Lieutenant General Prince Khalid Bin Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, commander of the joint forces and the theater of operations, stated the following:

First before I determine the size of the forces present and their task I would like to ask who announced the presence of forces in Yanbu' ... The port of Yanbu' is a port of arrival only for the forces which are coming via the Red Sea. There is no port in the presence of forces there.

The threat to us is coming from our northeastern border. Therefore the military logic raises the need to mass these forces in this direction.

To the joint forces Yanbu' represents an arrival point for the fraternal and friendly forces. They are moved out immediately to their defensive positions along the threatened front.

Kuwait

Paper Reports Resistance Attacks on Iraqis

PM1010142390 Cairo AL-ANBA' in Arabic
6 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: Resistance Storms Military Occupation Center and Destroys Military Food Supply Truck"—formerly Kuwait AL-ANBA']

[Excerpt] A Kuwaiti commando unit has attacked an Iraqi occupation troops assembly point in a residential area in Kuwait, killing most members of the Iraqi unit. Another Kuwaiti unit blew up an Iraqi military truck carrying food as it was on its way to an Iraqi military camp in the area of Sabhan, using bazookas in the attack. These were some of the new operations carried by the Kuwaiti resistance in various parts of the country, inflicting heavy losses on the occupation forces.

The resistance has begun to choose its targets carefully, not confining the operations to military positions of the occupation forces but extending these operations to Iraqi intelligence officers and personnel as well as non-Iraqi agents who guide the Iraqis to the homes of Kuwaiti military and economic figures.

One resistance unit, after watching the movements of a member of the Iraqi intelligence in charge of selling and distributing alcoholic beverages in line with the Iraqi regime's plan to corrupt the Kuwaiti people under conditions of coercion and occupation, managed to finally ambush and liquidate him.

In another residential area, resistance members attacked a police station used by the Iraqi troops as an assembly point. One Kuwaiti young man carried out a daring, heroic operation and managed to kill all seven or eight soldiers manning the police station. He did so in a suicidal operation but escaped unhurt.

Meanwhile, an eyewitness who managed to escape the horror of the occupation in Kuwait has confirmed that new clashes have erupted again between Iraqi army units, after subsiding for a while. He said that there was an exchange of fire between two Iraqi military units in al-Sabah market in the area of al-Fuhayhil on 20 September lasting a whole hour. [passage omitted]

Opposition Urges Unity To End Occupation

PM1010135090 Paris LE MONDE in French
6 Oct 90 p 3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "Kuwaiti Opposition in Exile Gives Priority to National Unity Against Occupier"]

[Text] London—Taken by surprise in London by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, two leaders of the main Kuwaiti opposition groups—Dr. Ahmad al-Khatib, chairman of the Democratic Front; and Mr. Jasim al-Qattami, leader of the Patriotic Front, an al-Nasirite

group—are pursuing the struggle for their country's liberation in the British capital.

They display as much energy and determination as they did in May and June, when they boycotted the election of a rump parliament that deferred indefinitely the return to parliamentary activity that they had championed, at the head of some 30 former deputies of the assembly dissolved in 1986.

Did the Iraqis believe that the oppositionists' disagreements with the al-Sabah dynasty were crucial and that they could rely on them to participate in the puppet government that they established just before the invasion? Urged to do so by the occupation authorities, the oppositionists all refused, despite the manifold pressures to which they were subjected.

"Now," al-Khatib and al-Qattami stressed, "the priority aim is the ending of the Iraqi occupation. Our position is one of refusal and condemnation, because this occupation can only result in the institutionalization of regionalism and serves the interests only of the enemies of unity. The masters of Baghdad must realize that Arab unity cannot be imposed by force of arms and can only stem from the masses' adherence to a democratic process."

Addressing their fellow countrymen—who, like them, have remained in London against their will—at the diwanis (social meetings traditionally open to all Kuwaitis) every evening, they repeat that their only two objectives are the evacuation of Iraqi troops and the return to legality, that is, to the government that existed before the 2 August invasion.

Explanations Deferred

This does not mean that they do not have criticisms to make of the leaders of the al-Sabah family. "If they had not silenced the 1986 parliament, which represented the people's will and constituted a kind of guard against rash actions, our leaders would not have committed certain gross errors that were regarded as provocations by Baghdad's leaders," they say.

Al-Jasim and al-Qattami confirmed that during the Gulf war the Kuwaitis pumped oil from the fields at al-Rumaylah on the border between Iraq and Kuwait, which were not exploited by the Iraqis because of a lack of foreign outlets.

Ahmad al-Khatib admitted that Kuwait's recent overproduction of oil brought about a lowering of prices and damaged not only Iraq but also the emirate's own interests.

However, they both stressed that these errors could not under any circumstance justify the Iraqi invasion, which was motivated by other aims, and that as long as Baghdad's troops remain on Kuwaiti soil it is inadvisable to dwell on these errors.

"For the present," they said, "national unity must be the priority. The time for explanations will come later, when

the occupation troops have left the emirate and legality has been restored." Do they believe that the amirs will pursue a more liberal policy toward the constitutional opposition? Ahmad al-Khatib was not very optimistic in this regard.

"Hitherto all our requests to cooperate in the struggle against the Iraqi occupation have remained unanswered. All the indications are that, strengthened by the support of the major powers and the international community, the amirs believe that they can do without the help of the constitutional opposition which, however, represents the majority of the country's working class forces and also embraces not only the emirate's intellectual and university circles but also all Kuwait's merchant families," Ahmad al-Khatib said, adding, somewhat ruefully: "Some circles close to the ruling family have made it known to us, however, that once they are back in the country the amirs will behave toward the Kuwaiti opposition just as Saddam Husayn treats his own opposition."

One of the leaders of the union of Kuwaiti students—of whom there are almost a thousand in Britain—says that it is still too early to discuss future relations between the ruling al-Sabah family and the Kuwaiti people. "When we return to the country," he said, "we will listen to the viewpoint of those who have remained there, who have combated and suffered under the occupation. It is they who will determine Kuwait's future."

Minister Says Delay Plays Into Saddam's Hands

PM1010160790 London AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI
in Arabic 7 Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi Warns Against Iraqi Intentions"—formerly Kuwait AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI]

[Text] Damascus, AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI—Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dr. 'Abd-al-Rahman al-'Awadi has played down the chances of a peaceful solution that would force Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait. In a statement to AL-QABAS AL-DUWALI following his arrival in Damascus to participate in the meetings of the WHO advisory committee for the eastern Mediterranean region, he said that Saddam would never accept any solution and understands only the logic of force. He said that Kuwait would accept nothing short of the UN, Arab League, and Arab summit resolutions and would not forfeit even an iota of its rights, and that it insists on full compensation for losses resulting from the Iraqi aggression. He said the latest developments relating to the Kuwaiti issue were quite clear, and "there is good agreement and cooperation and full international support for Kuwait."

He stated that King Fahd's meeting with President Mitterrand and the statements made by French officials have produced a crystal-clear French position emphasizing the need for a complete withdrawal from Kuwait on the basis of Kuwaiti legitimacy, and giving the Iraqi regime a chance to reconsider its position and the

possibility of a peaceful settlement. The minister added: "But we know that the Iraqi regime's response to a peaceful settlement is quite different from the world's concept, and that the reactions coming from that regime are only means of procrastination, prolongation, and time wasting, the intention being not to heed the Security Council resolutions."

The minister cautioned that any peaceful initiative would only lead to more procrastination and prolong Saddam's occupation and his attempts to evade the Arab, Islamic, and world stand in support of Kuwaiti rights.

He added: "But we would never agree to negotiations before complete withdrawal, restoration of the legitimate authority, and the guarantee of Kuwaiti security. After that, everything becomes negotiable."

The minister noted that the whole world was trying to find a peaceful way out because nobody wants a military solution, but we need reason and common sense from the Iraqi regime, and I believe everyone knows that that regime is not prepared to budge from its position of aggression and occupation. Therefore, he said, the whole world will discover that that regime does not want a peaceful approach because it has evil intentions and it insists on its occupation and annexation of Kuwait.

He said that the grip and the blockade should be tightened against the Iraqi regime. He added: "Giving time for a solution and withdrawal would only play into Saddam's hands because he would find a way to break some of the restrictions imposed on him by the world."

He also said: "The Soviet Union is now convinced that Saddam's aims are aggressive, having repeatedly tried to convince him and explain to him the dangers resulting from his occupation of Kuwait. As known, the Soviet policy is very clear and accepts no procrastination or prevarication. We wish such convictions on all those who believe that their attempts and mediations outside the framework of the UN, Arab League, and Arab summit resolutions can work. These resolutions are crystal clear, and anything outside their framework would, in my view, be a waste of time and would achieve no solution. The world must tighten its grip on that regime to force it to withdraw from Kuwait and ensure the restoration of the legitimate government under the leadership of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah."

The military solution, he said, is at present the clearer and more obvious solution. He added: "There is no desire for war and killing, and we Kuwaitis are people of peace and dialogue; but the world must know that Saddam accepts no solutions but his own which emanate from the logic of force."

Oman

Ministry Official Receives UK's Archie Hamilton

JN1010134490 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] His Excellency Sayf Bin-Hamad al-Battashi, secretary general of the Ministry of Defense Affairs, received in his office this morning His Excellency Archie Hamilton, British minister of state for the Armed Forces, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, they exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

The British minister of state for the Armed Forces arrived in the country this morning. He and his delegation were received by His Excellency al-Battashi and the British ambassador to Oman.

Qatar

Aviation Authority Denies U.S. Plane Explosion

JN1010133090 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Doha, 10 Oct (INA)—The Civil Aviation Authority in the State of Qatar has strongly denied the report recently carried by Baghdad radio on a recent explosion of a U.S. jumbo plane at Doha International Airport.

In a statement to QATARI NEWS AGENCY today, a responsible source at the Authority said that the news report is totally fabricated and groundless.

The source added that had an incident such as the one carried by Baghdad radio taken place, the authority would have hastened to inform the International Civil Aviation Organization in accordance with international laws and regulations.

Saudi Arabia

Press Reportedly Asked To 'Tone Down' Criticism

NC1010203190 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 10 (AFP)—Saudi authorities on Wednesday asked newspapers here to tone down their attacks on the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan, editors said Wednesday.

The directive from the Information Ministry came two days after Israeli police shot dead 21 Palestinians in disturbances in east Jerusalem, triggering widespread outrage in the Arab world.

The Gulf Cooperation Council, of which Saudi Arabia is a key member, on Tuesday denounced the killings and appealed to the international community "to stand by the Palestinian people."

Newspapers here have been harshly critical of the PLO and Jordan in the past several weeks, accusing them of failing to condemn the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

The Saudi press has also been irked by PLO and Jordanian opposition to the presence in Saudi Arabia of foreign troops, who have been deployed at Riyadh's request to defend the Kingdom against a feared Iraqi attack.

Iraqi Opposition Cites Internal Strife

*LD0610181590 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1545 GMT
6 Oct 90*

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Oct (SPA)—Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, confirmed that Saddam's invasion of Kuwait was a result of deep internal problems which this regime suffers from, as well as the regime's international and regional scandals vis-a-vis the Iraqi people—who remain at his mercy. Al-Hakim said in a press statement published today that the Iraqi regime's invasion of Kuwait did not come as a surprise to us. It was something we expected.

He went on to say we have warned the UN security general against the nature of Saddam's aggressive nature because the Iraqi regime can only survive through its hotbeds of tension. He pointed out that the artificial creation of crises constitutes a strategic line for the Iraqi regime to divert attention from internal conditions to external conflicts.

Concerning Saddam's allegations against the Arab, Islamic, and friendly forces stationed in the Kingdom, he said, "The aim behind the allegations of the Iraqi dictator is to play with the sentiments of the Muslims, as he has sought the help of foreign forces in previous circumstances."

He pointed to the continuation of the unnatural conditions in Iraq and to the escalation of popular rejection of the tyrannical regime, of its terrorist practices, and its wrong policies and said that demonstrations are one indicator of this. He explained that the Iraqi regime recently drew up an alternative plan—to be resorted to if necessary. Shelters in the northern regions of Iraq have been prepared and foodstuffs have been stored there. The people are deprived of this. He and his mercenaries will resort to this when the Iraqi people's anger bursts.

He added that some Arab regimes' support of Saddam's invasion of Kuwait comes a result of the policy of axes and alliances to which some Arab leaders adhere. This does not stem from the interests of their peoples, but rather from their personal interests and those of their regimes. Perhaps some were promised shares in the spoils which the Iraqi regime will get.

Commander Affirms Readiness of Armed Forces

*LD0510163490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2345 GMT
2 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] Hafr al-Batin; 2 Oct (SPA)—A high-ranking Saudi commander affirmed the readiness of the Saudi armed forces to repel and destroy any aggression against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and its achievements.

Paratrooper Major General Turki Bin-Hadayjan-Al-Nifay'i, commander of the 20th King 'Abd-al-'Aziz Brigade and commander of the Peninsula Shield forces, at a meeting with newsmen and correspondents of international news agencies and television stations who have toured the front, said: Members of the Saudi forces enjoy a high morale because they are fighting to repel aggression against their country and their people.

He explained that the brigade includes elite Saudi fighters who are well trained and equipped with advanced weapons. He affirmed that the government of the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd-Bin-'Abd al-'Aziz is very determined to provide the armed forces with the most modern and developed weapons.

Maj. Gen. al-Nifay'i said that the chemical weapons capabilities of Iraq are exaggerated by the mouthpieces of the Iraqi regime. He said that the Saudi armed forces are fully equipped to deal with and confront those weapons.

He noted that the Peninsula Shield forces have taken up their positions at the front and are ready to take part in repelling any aggression against the territories of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

He talked about the combat readiness of the forces of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Brigade and he said that all the combat personnel of the brigade—officers and men—continue their constant training and are ready to respond to the call of duty at any moment.

Maj. Gen. Turki Bin-Hidayjan-al-Nifay'i rebutted the repeated utterances of the hireling mouthpieces of the Saddam Husayn regime on the presence of the Arab, Islamic, and friendly forces in the Kingdom and said: The Arab, Islamic and friendly forces are over 1,500 km from the holy places. He expressed regret at the misrepresentations by some people concerning this subject.

He praised the cooperation and coordination which exist between the Saudi forces and the Arab forces which are deployed with them at the front. [passage omitted]

The newsmen and media correspondents afterward visited one of the Egyptian units at the front. They met with the commander of one of the Egyptian assault units who welcomed them and thanked them for their visit.

He said: We are here to take part with our brother members of the Saudi Armed Forces in repelling any aggression against the Saudi territories. He affirmed the readiness of the personnel of the units to deal with the

various contingencies and various weapons. He noted that the Egyptian forces personnel enjoy high morale because they have come for a lofty aim.

He explained that the Egyptian forces take orders from the Saudi command, praising the coordination and the understanding that exist between the personnel of the Egyptian forces and their brother Saudis.

The Egyptian officer condemned the aggression of the Iraqi regime against the fraternal state of Kuwait and the violation of honor and the rape of sanctities. [passage omitted]

Egyptian Army Chief Meets With Defense Minister

LD1010153890 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received in his palace in Jeddah this afternoon the chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Safiy-al-Din Abu-Shinaf, and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged cordial talks on the fraternal relations between the two sisterly countries. Mementos were also exchanged at the end of the meeting.

The audience was attended by the Saudi military attache in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Staff Major 'Abdallah Ibrahim Bay.

The Egyptian chief of staff had arrived in Jeddah earlier today. He and the delegation accompanying him were greeted by the commander of the western region, Flight Lt. Gen. Salah al-Sayf, and the Egyptian ambassador to the Kingdom, Qasim al-Muhyi, in addition to senior army officers.

Confers With Commander

LD1010214690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2042 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Riyadh 10 Oct (SPA)—His Royal Highness Staff Lieutenant General Khalid Bin Sultan Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, commander of the Joint Forces and the Operations Theater, received this evening in his office Lieutenant General Safiy-al-Din Abu-Shinaf, Egyptian chief of staff, and the delegation accompanying him. The talks focused on matters of common interest. Earlier this evening, the Egyptian chief of staff and the accompanying delegation were received by Chief of Staff General Muhammad Salih Al-Hammad.

Minister Meets With Czech Presidential Adviser

LD0810202490 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Jeddah, 8 Oct (SPA)—At his office in Jeddah today Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of

planning, met with Richard Vagnar, Czechoslovak presidential economic adviser. Discussions during the meeting covered economic cooperation and matters of common interest. The meeting was attended by Ibrahim Khabiri, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth under secretary.

UK Armed Forces Secretary Hamilton Arrives

LD0610213790 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1535 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Oct (SPA)—His Royal Highness Amir 'Abd al-Rahman Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, deputy minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, received in his office in Jeddah this afternoon His Excellency Archie Hamilton, British secretary of state for the armed forces, and his delegation. The audience was attended by 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for military affairs; and British Ambassador to the Kingdom Alan Munro.

The British secretary had arrived earlier today in Jeddah. He was welcomed at King 'Abd-al-'Aziz International Airport by 'Uthman al-Humayd; Air Force Staff Lieutenant General Salih al-Suday, commander of the Western region; the British ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of officials.

This afternoon Mr. Hamilton headed to the Eastern region within the context of his visit to the Kingdom. He was seen off by 'Uthman al-Humayd, the commander of the Western region, and a number of officials.

United Arab Emirates

Ministry Condemns 'Brutal Aggression' at Al-Aqsa

JN1010075990 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0625 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Oct (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] has condemned the ugly crime committed by Israel against the Palestinian people in the Jerusalem holy mosque courtyard as a result of which many people were martyred and hundreds of others wounded.

In a statement to WAM, a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry stated that in condemning this brutal aggression against the Islamic sanctities and the killing of innocent and peaceful people and the wounding of hundreds of others, the UAE holds Israel responsible for protecting the lives and property of the Palestinian people under occupation and for safeguarding and respecting the Islamic sanctities and places of worship—a duty imposed on the occupation authorities by the international charters and norms.

The source added that Israel's intransigence, its refusal to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and its adherence to the policy of deportation and

torture against the Palestinians will only lead to stronger Palestinian adherence to their land and identity.

Concluding his statement, the responsible source reiterated the UAE's firm position and its support for the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle and for the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the establishment of their state.

Iranian Minister Delivers Message to Zayid

*JN1010134290 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], has received a message from His Excellency President 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the regional situation and bilateral ties.

His Highness Hoseyn Mahlujchi, Iranian minister of mines and metals, conveyed the message when his highness the president received him this morning.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Surur Bin-Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, head of the Presidential Office; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, representative of his highness the president; His Highness Sultan Bin-Khalifah Al Nuhayyan, member of the Executive Council and head of the heir apparent's office; His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Mohammad 'Ali Hadi Najafabadi, Iranian ambassador to the UAE.

Zayid Receives Message From German Chancellor

*JN0510114190 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 4 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] President Shaykh Zayed Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received a letter from German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, dealing with the German unity and its future policies.

It was delivered by German ambassador Dr. Guenther Held during a meeting with Foreign Ministry undersecretary Shaykh Hamdan Bin Zayid Al Nuhayyan.

Shaykh Hamdan congratulated Dr. Held on the unity and wished the German people further progress and prosperity. They also discussed the Gulf crisis.

Minister Urges 'Unconditional' Iraqi Withdrawal

*JN0510112190 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Doha, Oct 4 (GNA)—UAE [United Arab Emirates] Defence Minister Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Rashid Al Maktum has called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the restoration of the Kuwaiti legitimate government.

Qatari daily 'AL-ARAB' published today quoted the UAE defence minister as calling on Iraq to implement the resolutions adopted by the Arab summit, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Security Council aiming to solve the Gulf crisis. He expressed hope that the crisis would be solved through peaceful means to achieve peace and security in the Gulf region underlining in this respect the importance of solidarity and unity to settle all Arab problems in an Arab framework.

He urged GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] youth to join the armed forces in each GCC state to receive military training to defend their homeland in view of the current situation in the Gulf region resulting from the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

He said the first batch of civil defence volunteers who signed up after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has marked the completion of their six-week training.

Yemen

Opposition Unites Abroad Against Pro-Iraqi Line

*PM1010145390 London AL-ZAHIRAH in Arabic
8 Oct 90 p 1*

['Abdallah Husayn report: "Yemeni Ba'thist Declares His Innocence"]

[Excerpts] Hannover—Well-informed sources have revealed to AL-ZAHIRAH that important talks are currently being held among the Yemeni opposition forces to unite their ranks and form a coalition comprising the various groups to confront the burdens of the new stage in Yemen. The sources say that these meetings are being held in a number of Arab and international capitals, but West Germany is a major center for these meetings. The opposition formation announced in West Germany constitutes the start of a new phase of organized opposition action against President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's regime.

Mr. Riyadh Husayn al-Qadi, secretary general of the South Yemen People's Revolutionary Front, says: Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been a prisoner of the political dilemma into which he was driven as a result of his support for Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's ambitions. This is why, together with vanguard ranks from the Yemeni people, we have decided that it is natural to say a loud "no" to that dilemma.

Mr. Riyadh al-Qadi accused Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani of encouraging President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to make that decision. He also encouraged him, so he said, to receive the Jewish delegations which visited Sanaa secretly. [passage omitted]

Mr. al-Qadi, who was speaking in Hannover, West Germany, said that he had sent an open letter to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, denouncing his political position. He added that he had wondered in his letter to the Yemeni president: In whose interests is it to throw away Yemen's

relations with the brothers, especially Saudi Arabia, to implement Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's interests?

The Yemeni opposition leader accused Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of having his statements and speeches written by Iraq's advisers and its ambassador in Sanaa.

AL-ZAHIRAH asked the Yemeni politician about the reasons which caused him and his colleagues to form an opposition abroad when the road is open—so Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's regime claims—for opposition within the country, he said: I decided to leave to protect my life against danger and treachery inside the homeland. [passage omitted]

Salih 'Conspiracy' With Iraqi Regime Alleged

PM1010141490 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic
4 Oct 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Yemeni Planes Transport Yemenis' Food To Iraqi Army"]

[Text] 'UKAZ, exclusive—New aspects have been revealed of [Yemeni President] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's and the Yemeni regime's conspiracy with Saddam Husayn.

Yemeni sources told 'UKAZ that at the start of the invasion 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih insisted that Yemeni civilian aircraft be turned into cargo planes by having their seats removed and that they transport Iraq's weapons and goods requirements directly, thus violating the economic embargo imposed on Iraq. They have also transported all Yemen's commodity reserves to Iraq, causing commodity shortages and high prices.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also ordered Yemeni pilots not to carry any Kuwaitis from Jordan on flights allocated to Yemenis escaping the hell of the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait.

Yemeni pilots condemned those orders and some of them tried to flee the country and turn to certain Arab Gulf states, but their attempts were discovered and as a result they were put under house arrest, where they are suffering various kinds of torture.

The source, close to the Yemeni regime, said that Yemeni security forces used repressive measures and live ammunition to disperse a mass demonstration held in Aden 5 August to condemn the invasion and occupation and to support Kuwait's rights. The leaders of the demonstration were imprisoned and have still not been released. More young Yemenis were arrested on their way to the Kuwaiti embassy to express their condemnation of the Iraqi invasion.

The Yemeni sources pointed out that the information obtained and published by 'UKAZ about the Yemeni role in the Saddam conspiracy is completely true. The source added that during preparations for the conspiracy 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked officials to take all measures to

tightly control the Yemeni scene and to subject the press to direct supervision and pressure from the country's supreme leadership.

The source said that the Iraqi embassy in Yemen is playing a major role in organizing events in Yemen and stances on the invasion, since it bribes some journalists and supplies material and articles which they publish under their own names. It also finances the fabricated demonstrations and protests against the Kingdom [of Saudi Arabia] and Egypt.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also issued direct threats to, and warned that he would close, the Aden-based 14 UCTUBAR newspaper because of some of its stances in opposition to the Iraqi invasion. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's information adviser phoned the newspaper, telling it to accentuate its position in support of Saddam Husayn. He also conveyed President 'Ali Salih's threats. That situation caused some journalists to stop working.

The Yemeni source also emphasized that some assembly members were persecuted, threatened, and subjected to repressive measures because they adopted during assembly sessions stances that conflicted with the regime's support for the Iraqi invasion.

The sources then cited a number of incidents reflecting 'Ali Salih's profound admiration for and capitulation by Saddam Husayn, his behavior, and his ideas, since Salih always tries at his meetings to assume Saddam's personality, his way of talking, and his gestures. In all his conversations 'Ali Salih never fails to refer to Saddam or to quote one of his statements. Their relationship has reached the point where it is now the Iraqi Embassy in Yemen that writes 'Ali Salih's speeches for every occasion.

'Arafat in Yemen After Ban From Saudi Airspace

NC0810210790 Paris AFP in English 2041 GMT
8 Oct 90

[Text] Sanaa, Oct 8 (AFP)—PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Monday aboard a regularly scheduled Jordanian airliner after his special plane, according to a newspaper in Amman, had been refused permission to enter Saudi airspace.

The newspaper SAWT AL-SHA'B, citing Palestinian sources, said Mr. 'Arafat was forced to fly Royal Jordanian from Amman, where he arrived Sunday aboard a special Libyan aircraft for a 24-hour visit, after the Saudi ban became known.

Here in Yemen the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization met with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for talks on the Gulf tension and the "presence of foreign troops in the region," Palestinian sources said.

Both leaders expressed "deep concern" about the Western military buildup in the region, which they said "endangers the security of the Arab nation," according to Palestinian sources.

Mr. 'Arafat and the government of Yemen have criticized the Iraqi invasion, although not with the same force as other Arab states.

In addition, they have been critical of a Saudi decision to accept U.S. and other Western ground forces as part of an effort to defend the kingdom against any Iraqi attack.

Meets With Salih

JN0910170690 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, and 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Presidential Council, received this afternoon brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. They discussed the brotherly relations between the Yemeni and the Palestinian revolutions, current Palestinian developments, and the oppression, maltreatment, and terrorism to which the Palestinian people are subjected by the Zionist authorities with the aim of aborting their brave intifadah.

The two leaders, Lt. Gen. 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Yasir 'Arafat, stressed the need for the international community to assume its humanitarian and political responsibilities toward the Palestinian people and their just cause.

Gulf crisis developments were also discussed. They stressed the need for a wide and rapid Arab and international movement to resolve the crisis peacefully in a manner that takes into consideration the interests and rights of all parties concerned and that will ward off the danger of war in the region.

Comments on 'Massacre,' Departs

JN0810214490 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2012 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa this evening following a short visit to our country. During the visit, he met with brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council, and brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, vice chairman of the Presidential Council, and the brothers at the Yemeni leadership.

In a statement to the Yemeni news agency SABA, brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat said he reviewed with the brother president the latest Arab and international developments related to the Gulf crisis and efforts by the countries that advocate an Arab solution, including Yemen and Palestine, to secure a political, peaceful solution to the crisis that would guarantee everyone's rights and interests, and the pan-Arab security and future of the Arab nation.

He stressed the need for ending this crisis and effecting the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Arab region.

Brother Abu-'Ammar also said that Yemeni and Palestinian ideas on this issue were reviewed prior to giving new details of the first initiative they have announced together, which was approved by a number of generous Arab leaders eager to achieve the interests of our Arab nation.

He said he briefed the brothers chairman and vice chairman on recent Palestinian activity on Arab and international levels, including the joint Palestinian-Soviet activity which, was crowned by the visit of Primakov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his delegation to Baghdad, who expressed his satisfaction with the results of his visit to Iraq.

Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat added that he also discussed with the brother president and our country's leadership the situation inside the occupied territories, especially the massacre committed today by Zionist criminals inside the holy mosque, which was the first place toward which Muslims prayed and the third holiest mosque. He explained that a group of Zionist criminals, with a number of armed Zionist settlers, in addition to large forces of the Zionist enemy's police and army have attempted to lay what they call the foundation stone of Solomon's Temple to replace the al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, in a major criminal attempt that infringes upon the Islamic sanctities in Holy Jerusalem. The toll of this attempt was, as of now, 18 martyrs and 850 injured. He added that violent clashes are still going on inside occupied Jerusalem. He pointed out that the occupation forces are being assisted by helicopters to face our angry masses which managed, by their flesh and blood and holy stones, to prevent those Zionists from laying the foundation stone of Solomon's Temple.

He went on to say: After the incident, demonstrations swept all parts of our occupied territories. In my name, and in the name of my brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and in the name of the Palestinian and Yemeni leaderships, I thank the masses of our Arab and Islamic nations.

Brother Abu-'Ammar added: With our children and holy stones, we will defend Holy Jerusalem. He asserted that the sanctities violated by the Zionist occupation forces are dearer than one's own life.

In this regard, brother Abu-'Ammat continued: From here, I pledge to our Arab and Islamic nation that our Palestinian people will die in defense of these sanctities and that they will fight with their blood and flesh and holy stones.

Concluding his statement, brother Abu-'Ammar said: Today, I want to see how the international community—which only moves against the Arab nation and Iraq—will react to these Zionist invaders who committed their ugly crime today against our sanctities, children, and women.

He was seen off at the airport by Brigadier General Salih 'Ubayd Hamad, deputy prime minister for security and

defense affairs; a representative for the Presidency Protocol; brother Yahya Rabah, ambassador of the state of Palestine in Sanaa, and Colonel Buhumayd, commander of the Sabra Camp.

Al-Dali Outlines Position on Gulf Crisis at UN

*JN0710115290 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] The Republic of Yemen has stressed to the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council the need to resolve the complicated and chronic problems affecting the Arab region, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's issue, and to view this issue as urgent as other issues, and to use the same criteria as with other issues—criteria affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of the territory of others by the use of force. The Republic of Yemen also emphasized the need for a Zionist troop withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, the Syrian Golan, and southern Lebanon.

In a speech delivered by brother Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of state for foreign affairs, at the 45th UN General Assembly session yesterday, our country reaffirmed the need to guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It also underlined the need for taking effective steps to halt Jewish emigration to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

Brother al-Dali reviewed our country's position on the Gulf crisis and our country's efforts to confine and contain it within an Arab framework and to find a solution through peaceful and fraternal means. In this regard, brother Dr. al-Dali expressed regret over the moves made by some forces to thwart any Arab efforts to resolve the crisis. Dr. al-Dali summed up our country's view of how to settle the current crisis in the Gulf and to ensure the return of security and stability there by the following:

First, Yemen did not accept the acquisition of the territory of others by the use of force. Similarly, it did not support the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Second, the Republic of Yemen will continue its efforts in search of an Arab solution to the crisis that would take into account the reasons that led to the crisis, result in an Iraqi troop withdrawal from Kuwait, and guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait.

Third, the Republic of Yemen calls for allowing the departure of all foreign civilians currently present in Iraq and Kuwait.

Fourth, our country does not support the deployment of foreign troops in the region. It calls for the withdrawal of these troops from the region.

Fifth, the Republic of Yemen reaffirms its commitment to UN Security Council Resolution 661. It supported the Resolution 670 in support of the peaceful option to resolve the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait and to avoid the use of the [word indistinct] option, the war option being promoted by some forces, because this is an option fraught with dangers and destruction. This option will inevitably cause a catastrophe that would inflict grave harm on the region's states and peoples. In addition, the dangers would go beyond the region to affect the entire world. Our country reiterated its commitment to honor the sanctions imposed on Iraq and Kuwait. It asked the international community to offer it immediate compensation to enable it to cope with the direct economic losses resulting from this commitment to implement the Resolution 661—losses totalling \$1.384 billion. In addition, our country needs to be compensated for its loss of 7.5 million tonnes of crude oil.

Brother Dr. al-Dali pointed out that our Yemeni people had contributed to the world changes on the national Yemeni scene, as the wall that divided the sons of the Yemeni homeland collapsed before the demolition of the Berlin Wall. Our Yemeni people acted in the spirit of the age splendidly and [word indistinct] not only by demolishing the political and psychological barriers that separated the sons of the same homeland but also by realizing the dearest aspiration of the Yemeni people and their greatest accomplishment represented by the unity of the homeland and the establishment of the Republic of Yemen. He said that this historic accomplishment was achieved peacefully and on a firm democratic foundation. The creation of the state of unity was the outcome of scores of years of a constructive dialogue among the best men of science, law, [word indistinct] and other sectors of society.

Meets Foreign Ministers

*JN0510212890 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 5 Oct 90*

[Text] Brother Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of state for foreign affairs, yesterday met at the UN headquarters in New York with Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs in the United Arab Emirates [UAE], and Somali Foreign Minister Jania Abdulle Ahmed. During the meeting, they reviewed issues of common interest, as well as crisis developments in the the Gulf and Peninsula.

Dr. al-Dali met afterward with PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the developments in the Gulf crisis.

Four Hundred Westerners Expected To Depart

NC1010210890 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 10 (AFP)—An Iraqi Airways Boeing 747 with 400 Western women and children on board, including 350 Americans, was expected to leave Baghdad late Wednesday [10 October] for London and Washington, airline officials said.

The plane, the officials said, was Wednesday evening still in the southern city of al-Basrah. It was expected to stop in Baghdad before flying off with 25 Canadians and Japanese, 25 Britons and 350 Americans aboard.

Most of the 400 were taken from Kuwait to al-Basrah by bus.

The officials said that the plane has 440 seats and could take other foreigners.

The plane was chartered by the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad.

Said To Thank Nation, Depart

JN1110094990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0927 GMT
11 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA)—A group of foreign women and children left Baghdad at dawn today.

In statements to an INA reporter, the departing guests, who are of various nationalities, expressed gratitude for the hospitality and care they received during their stay in Iraq.

They described President Saddam Husayn's initiative giving them the freedom to leave or stay in Iraq as a message of peace to the world and a reflection of Iraq's firm intention to bring about peace and security in the region.

Information Minister Interviewed on Possible War

AU0810152790 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
8 Oct 90 pp 171-173

[Interview with Culture and Information Minister Latif Jasim by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "The Others Will Die"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Mr. Minister, will there be a war?

[Jasim] War may break out at any time. However, this depends on the United States.

[DER SPIEGEL] Why?

[Jasim] Because it is increasingly massing troops in the region. Soldiers are being deployed here under the pretext that we want to attack Saudi Arabia. This is a dirty lie. We have a nonaggression pact with the Saudis. We do not have the slightest reason for attacking Saudi Arabia. After the crisis in Kuwait, King Fahd asked us to participate in a summit meeting of five Arab states. We immediately agreed to this.

[DER SPIEGEL] Why did this meeting not come about?

[Jasim] Because suddenly the Saudis no longer wanted it and called the Americans instead.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you have an idea what made the Saudis change their mind?

[Jasim] As we now know, the whole thing was a perfidious plot which began long before things happened in Kuwait. It was initiated by the Zionists. Israel realized that it was no longer able to launch a big attack against Iraq on its own. As a result, it ganged up with the scoundrels in Kuwait and other shaykhs in order to start a plot against Iraq. So, we were forced to eliminate the shaykh of Kuwait. However, the plot is still going on and may lead to a war any time, as I just stressed.

[DER SPIEGEL] Let me point out one thing before you continue with your plot theory: There had been no conflict without your attack on Kuwait, and the Americans would not have come to Saudi Arabia either.

[Jasim] This was only a cheap excuse and has nothing to do with the villainy that is going on now. A long time before we invaded Iraq, the United States began an economic siege of Iraq. The entire dirty campaign that was unleashed against us in the United States and Western Europe—with London playing a particularly outstanding role—was already part of the plot. In no time the Americans arrived with their tanks, guns, and other heavy weapons. This proves that everything was carefully prepared a long time in advance. Why are they threatening with a war now, despite the fact that we suggested an Arab solution and are willing to agree to such a solution?

[DER SPIEGEL] But why should the Saudis, without any need, place themselves in such a difficult situation? They are now seen as dubious guardians of the holy sites by the whole Islamic world, who called infidels to help them against their fellow believers. Do you think they would have risked this stigma if they had not felt threatened by Iraq?

[Jasim] The Saudis know quite well that we never threatened them. This is an infamous lie. Why should we threaten or even attack Saudi Arabia?

[DER SPIEGEL] Well, maybe because you wanted more oil.

[Jasim] We do not need more oil. We have enough.

[DER SPIEGEL] Now that you can no longer sell it, you have more than enough. Why should the Saudis maneuver themselves voluntarily into such a tricky situation?

[Jasim] We, too, asked ourselves this question and prepared a detailed analysis. According to our 100-percent correct information, the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Washington, Bandar, played a key role. It was Bandar who, together with the Americans, initiated the whole thing. He also persuaded his uncle, King Fahd, to join the plot, thus exposing him to a great danger. The

background to this intrigue is a conflict within the ruling clan. Fahd then dropped his proposal for a summit conference, which was to have provided an Arab solution to the problem of Kuwait. Thus, he would also be responsible for a possible war, which would destroy him as well.

[DER SPIEGEL] Are you prepared for such a war?

[Jasim] We are prepared. Our people's morale is excellent, and we have the best weapons. We have a regular army comprising over 1 million men who have gathered experience in eight years of war. In addition, we have 5.5 million volunteers. If the United States really starts a war here, it will suffer one of its worst defeats in the desert.

[DER SPIEGEL] What makes you so sure of that? After all, the United States is a world power, also in military terms.

[Jasim] Because such a war will quickly develop into a world war. This is an extraordinarily explosive region; a lot of things can burn here. We have the means to set everything on fire or to blow everything up.

[DER SPIEGEL] This may be true. But why a world war? First of all, the United Nations, and thus almost the entire world, is against you.

[Jasim] Once a war breaks out, nobody can say when and how it will end. Oil prices will explode first, to \$200 or \$300 a barrel. How can the world endure this? Who can pay that? Already at this point, when we have not yet fired a single shot, the oil price stands at \$40, which is nearly three times as much as a few months ago.

[DER SPIEGEL] Many countries which do not even think of war are responsible for this.

[Jasim] You may be right. However, can you imagine what will happen when a war starts?

[DER SPIEGEL] Even your Soviet friends have abandoned you. Were you not completely taken by surprise by the strong international reaction to your invasion of Kuwait?

[Jasim] I would like to point out once more that the whole thing was and still is an incredible plot. Imperialism, Zionism, and the whoremonger Kuwait and its helpers conspired against Iraq. The Kuwaitis pushed down our currency to one-fifth the value of their dinar. We had to defend ourselves against this step. At the same time, an opportunity presented itself for correcting history and for finally incorporating Kuwait into our country.

[DER SPIEGEL] At the price of international isolation?

[Jasim] We are by far not as isolated as you think. Those who are against us wanted to suppress us economically before that. However, we can rely on the support of the Islamic masses whose anger against the United States is growing day by day. They are ready to fight with us in a jihad, a holy war. For the first time in Arab history,

nationalism and Islam have forged an alliance. You should not deceive yourselves. We are by no means alone.

[DER SPIEGEL] However, most of the Arab states are against you. Many even send troops because they do not like the idea that one Arab state was simply swallowed by its neighbor.

[Jasim] We only implemented our chartered right of 1913. Kuwait always belonged to us. Now we have incorporated it in our country. In addition, we struggle for the unity of all Arabs. You Germans, whom we wholeheartedly congratulate on your unification, should show particular understanding for this.

[DER SPIEGEL] However, Kuwait apparently did not want to be united with you. Do you see no possibility of a compromise, that you withdraw from Kuwait, for example, and keep only the disputed islands and the border region of Rumaila with its oil fields?

[Jasim] No, never! Never! You can forget about that.

[DER SPIEGEL] We do not want to forget that you are still keeping thousands of foreigners as hostages who have nothing to do with the events. When will you release them?

[Jasim] They are not hostages but guests of the Iraqi people, as our president stated. Unfortunately—but for a noble reason—we were forced to keep them here. They help to prevent the outbreak of a war. We hope that it will soon be possible for them to be reunited with their families in their home countries. We only want the United States to provide a written guarantee that it will not attack Iraq. Then our guests can immediately go home.

[DER SPIEGEL] You always hold others responsible. How do you want to get out of this mess?

[Jasim] We did not start the whole thing. It was the conspirators who want to destroy us.

[DER SPIEGEL] You must live with the consequences resulting from your invasion of Kuwait. A worldwide embargo has been adopted against you. Nobody buys your oil anymore, and nobody supplies goods to you. How long can you endure this?

[Jasim] Of course we are suffering under this embargo. Pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs are becoming scarce. Our children have no milk. This hurts. Nobody denies this. However, we are a big country with two big rivers. We have mobilized our agriculture to make up for the losses.

[DER SPIEGEL] This takes time.

[Jasim] Of course this will take time. We will not be able to harvest tomorrow what we sow today. However, the embargo will not kill us.

[DER SPIEGEL] Abu al-'Abbas and other radical Palestinian leaders conferred with your government. Do you want them to open fronts all over the world in the event of war?

[Jasim] All Arab forces, no matter of what orientation, have their place in Iraq. We do not tell them what they have to do. We do not use terrorist methods. Also, we will not unleash terrorist activities against countries that do not terrorize us.

[DER SPIEGEL] Israel has now started to distribute masks among its population. Must Israel be afraid of Iraqi terrorism?

[Jasim] We will only attack those who attack us. If Israel makes preparations now, this indicates that it wants to attack us. If Israel launches the first strike, we will strike back. We are prepared for it.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you consider it conceivable that your Arab brothers who supported Iraq in its war against Iran suddenly conspire with Israel and the United States against Iraq? Why should they do that?

[Jasim] Everybody knows that. Nobody wants to or can accept that an Arab country in this clearly divided world should become as powerful as Iraq is now. Everybody hoped that we would be completely destroyed after the war against Iran—economically, socially, politically, and militarily. The opposite was the case. We are stronger today than ever before. However, this is not allowed. No Arab country in this region must be stronger than Israel. Israel must remain the undisputed dominating power. We, who have always claimed that we want to liberate Jerusalem, must be kept weak because they want it this way.

[DER SPIEGEL] Are things as simple as that?

[Jasim] Yes, they are. However, there is also another reason: oil. The United States wants to be in control here. During the Carter era the United States always tried to get access to the oil resources. Only those who control the most important oil resources can rule the world. In this way, Europe and Japan can easily be blackmailed any time. However, this is not possible as long as there is a powerful Iraq. Thus, they started a plot against Iraq. When Israel no longer succeeded in keeping us small because we had already become too strong, Kuwait assumed the role of the Zionists and pushed the oil price down by overproduction so that we lost billions, which endangered our economy. In this way, the scoundrel Israel wanted to force us on our knees and starve us. The emirates cooperated with Israel.

[DER SPIEGEL] You seem to be obsessed with the idea of the alleged front between the shaykhs, Israel, and the United States. It seems fantastic to us.

[Jasim] Well, this is the truth. The Kuwaitis acted in a particularly stupid way so we decided to kill two flies at the same time: To destroy the plot and to fulfill our historic duty, to incorporate Kuwait in our country.

[DER SPIEGEL] In this way you take the risk that the whole region might explode?

[Jasim] Let me explain the whole bitter truth: If this fire breaks out with an immense force now, the flames will reach the sky and sparks will fly in all directions. Heaps of corpses will be seen in the desert. But this will not be everything. Nobody—nobody, I would like to repeat this—can imagine what explosives will be released, and what will happen in the Islamic world. Will the Americans really be ready to sacrifice their lives if a war should break out? Will the French die for Kuwait? One billion Muslims will fight on our side, and U.S. interests in the Islamic world will be destroyed all of a sudden.

[DER SPIEGEL] You will also be destroyed in such a fire.

[Jasim] In any case, we have the power to cause the destruction of the entire Gulf region in an inferno. You do not have the slightest idea of what we intend to do and what we can blow up—virtually everything. We will not do this because we are vandals but because we will defend ourselves with all possible means if we are attacked. We possess means that you do not even dream of. We will not simply be slaughtered.

[DER SPIEGEL] Do you want as many people as possible to die with you?

[Jasim] We will not die. The others will die.

Ramadan Says U.S. Closing Doors on Dialogue

JN1010172190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and first deputy prime minister, received today Shaykh Sidi al-Amin Niyas [name as received], head of the Tijani sect in Senegal and Western Africa.

The first deputy prime minister said that the forces of right that adhere to their principles and have faith in the justness of their cause will triumph over the forces of aggression and occupation. He said that free Arabs and honorable Muslims have emancipated their will and freed themselves from subservience and humiliation. He added that they will resist all forms of foreign domination that have been used to steal their wealth and resources to use them again against their legitimate owners.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the U.S.-Atlantic occupation of the lands of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] is an act of aggression against the sentiments of Arabs and Muslims. He said the Arabs and Muslims will defend their dignity and sanctities. He added that they their deluge will sink all foreign fleets and troops along with their allies and agents—the rulers who opened up the gates of Holy Mecca and Holy al-Madinah to be desecrated by the Zionists and Americans—the enemies of Arabs and Islam.

Shaykh Sidi al-Amin stated that Arabs and Muslims all over the world have risen up against the U.S.-Western occupation of the Islamic sanctities in Najd and Hejaz. He added that Arabs and Muslims everywhere bless the courageous leadership of His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and express their readiness to take part in jihad behind his wise leadership and to die in defense of the sanctities and holy shrines of Arabs and Muslims.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, also received today the European parliamentary delegation led by Deter Schanzal [name as received], member of the European Parliament and deputy chief of the Arab-German Friendship Society.

During the meeting, Taha Yasin Ramadan said that the foreign guests hosted in Iraq are instruments of peace. He added that the presence of foreign troops and fleets in the lands of Najd and Hejaz and the Arabian Peninsula is aimed at aggression and war.

Ramadan went on to say that the U.S. Administration is closing all doors for dialogue and peaceful efforts and obstructing initiatives in order to wage a war to realize its ambitions and impose its hegemony on the region. He said that the era of U.S. hegemony, in which injustices were done to peoples and their wealth was stolen, was a thing of the past. He added that peoples have now freed their will and that they will defend this free will regardless of the sacrifices entailed.

The first deputy prime minister said that Europe should look to its own interests and free itself from U.S. hegemony and the hegemonic U.S. policies that seek to commandeer the world's sovereignty and free will.

The head of the European parliamentary delegation noted that international law prohibits measures that prevent people from having access to food and medicine. He added that the measures taken against Iraq in this regard contravene international legitimacy. He went on to say that all sincere parties are seeking peace. He concluded by saying that a discussion of all regional problems through dialogue would contribute toward peace and sparing the region the scourge of a devastating and all-out war.

Press Holds U.S. Responsible for 'Crimes'

JN1110094090 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT
11 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA)—The Iraqi newspapers have held the United States responsible for all the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist entity against our kinfolk in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

In their editorials today, the papers were at one that the United States' conduct in the Security Council, its rejection of the Nonaligned Movement's draft resolution, and its efforts to pass its own draft resolution provide yet new and strong evidence on the constant U.S. bias toward and protection of the Zionist occupiers in world forums.

AL-THAWRAH says: If the United States has over more than four decades been at the back of all the crimes perpetrated by the Zionist entity, it is now—after it occupied the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf waters—more responsible than ever before for what takes place in occupied Palestine. It moved its forces thousands of miles only to control the Arabian oil and protect the Zionist entity.

The paper adds: The U.S. onslaught against Iraq, which represents a pan-Arab project and a new Arab situation, is one of the goals of the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv. The strong Arab Iraq and the Palestinian intifadah have forced our enemies to change their positions. The big enemies joined the confrontation and occupied forward and overt positions, because hiding behind the small enemies was no longer sufficient to wage the battle under the enemies' new conditions. [passage omitted]

The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH says the al-Aqsa mosque crime against our Palestinian Arab people has exclusively proved the soundness of our principled policies on the need to fight the enemies of the Arab nation and Islam with clear and explicit objectives removed from all the labyrinths of politics and the behind-the-scenes diplomacy.

It stresses that the horrendous crime perpetrated by the Zionist criminals has widened the gap between the positions of the honorable men and those of agents. The virtuous blood let in Jerusalem exposed even to the blind the false claims to democracy and human rights by U.S. satellite states and unveiled the goals of the serious U.S. conspiracy against the Arab nation, says the paper [passage omitted]

The newspaper AL-'IRAQ stresses that the new Zionist crime in the al-Aqsa mosque plaza must not go unpunished. Mere denunciation is not the right response to the murderous occupiers, who have been violating international and human laws and norms since 1948, enjoying the support of the old and new imperialists. [passage omitted]

Background of 'Vicious' Campaign Against Nation

LD1010222890 Baghdad International Service
in English 2100 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current propaganda and official campaign against Iraq has taken an unprecedented form in the magnitude of measures aimed at starving the whole Iraqi population through an all-out economic blockade. Besides this unjust blockade the United States, its allies and agents, are making daily threats of their military aggression against Iraq. This country has been singled out to be the target of a brutal campaign in which the U.S.-led cohorts have joined. The strangest bedfellows ever have sided together and every party holding a grudge against Iraq has been invited to jump on the bandwagon as if Iraq were up for grabs and as if it were an outlaw with a posse on its trail. The posse, in fact, is

a group of bandits led by a never-do-well corrupt American sheriff. Anyone who might think that this unholy campaign against Iraq started with the events of 2 August 1990, or after it, is surely ill-informed or forgetful. The campaign against [word indistinct] 2 August. To refresh the minds of those who may have forgotten one could refer to U.S. and British claims that Iraq was in the process of building nuclear arms. These claims had been preceded and, in fact, initiated by Israeli threats to strike at Iraqi installations. The Israelis had recruited a British-based pseudo-journalist to spy against Iraq in collaboration with British intelligence. When the spy, Farzal Bazoft, got caught red-handed and was executed in Baghdad, the British government went mad as if Iraq were a condominium of the United Kingdom and had no sovereignty as an independent free state. Then the anti-Iraqi campaign by the U.S., Britain, and Israel became more open and more savage. Iraq's declaration on 2 April 1990 that it had the binary chemical weapon which was made to deter a potential Israeli aggression drew the wrath of the unholy alliance of the United States, Britain and Israel, as if Iraq had no right to defend itself.

Iraq is not surprised by the vicious campaign waged against its people by the enemies of the Arab nation. However, Iraq has been able to foil the conspiracy and to nip in the bud the Israeli aggression which had been expected last July. Iraq has made other successes and its usurped province of Kuwait has returned to the motherland. And definitely Iraq will remain strong and will emerge the victor in any confrontation with the aggressors. It has the power to strike back and its people have the determination and the potential to fight. This people have been tried before.

'Panic' Noted in U.S. Warning to Travelers

LD0910230990 Baghdad International Service
in English 2100 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Station commentary entitled: "The U.S. Panic Behind its Invasion"]

[Text] United States Department [as heard] issued a statement in which it warns the American nationals travelling to the Middle East and north of Africa to be careful from the demonstrations raised by what the statement called Gulf crisis.

This statement clearly reflects the degree of panic and wariness of the United States Administration resulted from its invasion of the Arab territories and its defilement of the Arab sanctities. When we know that this statement is the third of its kind since 2 August we could imagine how the United States began realizing the (?malice of) the crime perpetrated against the Arabs.

This crime, which they know that is provoked the feeling of any Arab or Muslim in the world. [sentence as heard] Since the conference [word indistinct] the Arab popular forces to champion Iraq held in Amman, the United States reaction have appeared to surface. This United

States warning statement and the other before, concerning the resolutions of this conference, are all embodying the fact that the United States of America has realized that the Arab nation is siding with Iraq and that any war against it is a war against the Arabs. One thing remains: The warning statement of the United States department includes a blatant malice as the statement tried to portray the Arabs and the Muslims as ignorant and barbaric, that do not differentiate an ordinary citizen from an official one. Yes, the United States department statement aims at abusing Arabs and Muslims. It also attempts to defame Arabs and Muslims.

European Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 9 Oct

JN1010132490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)—A European parliamentary delegation arrived in Baghdad today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Deter Schanzal [name as received], head of the delegation, member of the European Parliament, and deputy chief of the Arab-German Friendship Society, said in a statement to INA that he will meet with a number of Iraqi officials to discuss the developments of the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the Middle East in general.

He stressed the need to resort to peaceful solutions to the Arab Gulf crisis and to avoid the logic of threats and military intervention which could ignite a destructive war in the region.

The delegation was received at the airport by a number of National Assembly officials.

Meets With Speaker

JN1010190190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Sa'di Mahdi Salih, speaker of the National Assembly, received today a German parliamentary delegation led by Deter Schanzal [name as received], member of the European Parliament and deputy chief of the Arab-German Friendship Society.

The National Assembly speaker blessed German unity and the return of unified Germany to take its position on the international scene and to participate in consecrating world security and peace in a manner that would serve the cause of fruitful and positive cooperation and the legitimate interests of the world. He also expressed Iraq's eagerness to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region and the world proceeding from its principled positions and without foreign and external interventions.

Deter Schanzal expressed the desire for developing the ties existing between the Iraqi and German peoples to serve their mutual interests and the cause of world security and peace. He said that German political forces

support all fruitful efforts to resolve the Middle East's problems peacefully and in a way that would avoid the scourge of war and armed conflict. He also called for lifting the unjust blockade imposed on Iraq that denies the Iraqi people access to food, baby milk, and medical requirements and medications. Furthermore, he expressed the solidarity of the peace-loving German political forces with Iraq and with its right to progress and a decent living.

Officials Oppose Blockade

JN1010190990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Deter Schanzal [name as received], member of the European Parliament, member of the German Socialist Democratic Party, and deputy chief of the Arab-German Friendship Society, and Dr. Gerhard Schmidt [name as received], member of the European Parliament for the Socialist Group, have condemned the presence of foreign troops in the lands of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia].

In statements to INA, they affirmed the support of European parliamentarians and German democratic forces for every endeavor that seeks to resolve the Middle East region's problems peacefully to keep the specter of war at bay.

Deter Schanzal said that military threats and intransigent positions do not serve peoples' causes. He added that a peaceful solution to all problems in the Middle East must be arrived at through dialogue and diplomatic channels—without demonstrations of military force—to serve the world peoples' causes and ensure a better future for next generations.

Schanzal added that German and European forces oppose the economic blockade imposed on the Iraqi people. They also oppose the economic measures taken to deny this people access to food, medicine, medical requirements, and baby milk. They also call for lifting this blockade and for ending all manifestations of military force in this vital part of the world, Schanzal said.

Schanzal also condemned the inhuman practices perpetrated by Zionist troops against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories. He added that the international community and the peace-loving forces should apply real pressure on the Zionist entity to enable the Palestinians to exercise their right to live free and to establish an independent state. He viewed the initiative proposed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on 12 August as a strong basis for resolving all regional problems, including the issue of the Palestinian Arab people.

Dr. Gerhard Schmidt condemned the economic blockade and the military threats against the Iraqi people. He said these practices constitute a contravention of universal principles and international charters and norms. He added that they are also an escalation that might cause incalculable international problems

threatening the security and peace of all peoples. He pointed out that the resolution of problems is attainable through other methods than starving women and children and depriving people of the means of their livelihood. He asserted that European political forces oppose the economic blockade imposed on Iraq, military escalation, and the prospects for explosion that could result in dire consequences.

Deter Schanzal and Dr. Gerhard Schmidt are visiting Iraq at the invitation of the National Assembly.

Algerian FLN Official Confers With Salih

JN0710173890 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Sa'di Mahdi Salih today met with Colonel Ahmed Ben Cherif, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN]. The National Assembly speaker said that the Iraqi people take pride in and appreciate the genuine pan-Arab support of the Algerian people for Iraq against the brutal imperialist onslaught against Iraq's security and the future of its generations. He also affirmed that Iraq's people are persistently strengthening themselves and their economy, and are advancing toward scientific progress without paying heed to intimidation, threats, and lies by the new trumpets of new colonialism and world Zionism.

For his part, Col. Ahmed Ben Cherif voiced appreciation for the peace implications of leader President Saddam Husayn's 12 August initiative, praising his excellency's eagerness to solve all the problems from which our Arab people are suffering. He also stressed that the Algerian people strongly support the Iraqi people against all forms of aggression against its security and sovereignty.

Meets With Jasim

JN1010132190 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Comrade Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and official in charge of foreign relations in the Regional Command, has received Ahmed Ben Cherif, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation [FLN].

The Regional Command member said that President Saddam Husayn's 12 August initiative constitutes a serious contribution to creating true peace and stability in the region. He added that the initiative exposes the falsity of the U.S. Administration and its midget ally, the Zionist entity, as well as its small agents and their crimes against the Arab nation.

Comrade Latif Nusayyif Jasim pointed out that the leader president's initiative, which gained worldwide support from the fair people in the world, reaffirms Arab right that is based on faith in God, the people, and the nation.

During the meeting, Ahmed Ben Cherif reiterated Algeria's solidarity with Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn, and its support for it against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught that is being hatched and implemented by the United States.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed means of promoting relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the FLN in the interest of the Arab nation's issues and objectives.

Reiterates Support, Departs

JN1010212990 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Colonel Ahmed Ben Cherif, member of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN], left Baghdad today after a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to an INA reporter, Col. Ahmed Ben Cherif expressed happiness over the meeting that he had with His Excellency President leader Saddam Husayn. He paid tribute to the president's strong desire to resolve all issues and problems in the Arab region peacefully and in accordance with international legitimacy. He reiterated the firm support of the Algerian Arab people for the Iraqi people against all forms of aggression that threatens their security and sovereignty.

Col. Ahmed Ben Cherif was seen off at the airport by Foreign Ministry officials.

Yemen's Al-Iryani, 'Aziz Discuss Gulf Issues

JN0910214390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani today.

They discussed bilateral ties and exchanged views on the Arab situation, the Zionist crimes against the Palestinian people, and a number of other issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended by the head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Mr. al-Iryani arrived here earlier today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq. He told INA that his visit is part of the constant consultations with Iraqi officials aimed at finding a political solution to the current situation in the Arabian Gulf. The visit will also allow exchange of views on Arab developments, he added.

Mr. al-Iryani stressed that the Republic of Yemen is seeking peaceful solutions to all the problems facing the Arab nation with a view to achieving a common Arab position.

He was received at the airport by Mr. Tariq 'Aziz and the Yemeni ambassador in Baghdad.

Meets With Saddam

JN1010125390 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] President Saddam Husayn received Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Yemen, today. Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani conveyed an oral message to the president from his brother Yemeni President Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The message deals with bilateral relations and the developments of the situation in the region.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

Departs After Two-Day Visit

JN1010185190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani and his delegation left Baghdad today following a two-day official visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, al-Iryani said that he had conveyed an oral message to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn from his brother Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, chairman of the Presidential Council in the Republic of Yemen, on the fraternal bilateral ties and regional developments.

Al-Iryani said he had also held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral ties. He added that he exchanged views with 'Aziz on the current Arab situation, the Zionist crimes against the Palestinian Arab people, and issues of common interest.

The Yemeni foreign minister was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Yemeni ambassador in Baghdad.

JSP Delegation, Ramadan Exchange Views on Crisis

JN0610174390 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)—Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and first deputy prime minister, today received Satoshi Yatabe, member of the Japanese House of Councillors and head of a parliamentary delegation representing the Japan Socialist Party [JSP].

During the meeting, the first deputy prime minister affirmed that the advocates of peace in the world outnumber the warmongers. He added that the policy based on military escalation and threats to start war led by Bush and echoed by his agents, his allies, the cowardly and the dwarves will subside in the face of the sincere efforts to achieve peace—efforts spearheaded by Iraq, which enjoys in this regard the support of organizations, parties, figures, and unions in the Arab homeland, Europe, and the entire world.

He referred to the positive international developments in regard to the hostile U.S. policy.

The RCC member affirmed the importance of seeing Japan consider its own interests. He underlined the need for Japan not to be carried away by U.S. policy, which only seeks to further U.S. interests.

The first deputy prime minister indicated that Iraq has provided clear, sufficient, and practical pieces of evidence regarding its desire to achieve a just, comprehensive, and full peace ensuring a resolution of all Arab causes. He affirmed that international legitimacy is an indivisible whole that can allow no room for any selective approach.

As for the member of the Japanese House of Councillors, he said that the JSP rejects the official policy of the Japanese Government, which allowed itself to be carried away by U.S. influence. He affirmed that efforts must seek to create better conditions for peace and not to effect a military escalation in order to prepare for a destructive and all-out war. He added that he and his delegation will continue their peace efforts. He pointed out that their visit to Iraq confirms their eagerness to develop Iraqi-Japanese ties in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Delegation Departs 6 Oct

JN0710174990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT
6 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)—A parliamentary delegation representing the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by Satoshi Yatabe, member of the House of Councillors, left Baghdad this afternoon following a four-day visit to Iraq.

Yatabe was seen off at the airport by officials of the Iraqi National Assembly.

Burkinabe Envoy Arrives With Message of Support

JN1010185490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA)—Boukary Mohamed Jubra'il (name as received), adviser to Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore and his personal envoy to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, arrived in Baghdad today.

In a statement to INA, the Burkinabe presidential envoy said that he will convey during his visit a written message from President Blaise Compaore to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn affirming his country's support for, and solidarity with, the Iraqi people in their confrontation of the ferocious imperialist onslaught against them.

The Burkinabe official was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nizar Hamdun.

Delegation Leaves for Iran To Discuss POW's

JN1010141290 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] A delegation led by Wisam al-Zahawi, senior under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, left for Tehran today.

In a statement to an INA reporter, the head of the delegation said that the delegation's visit comes within the framework of the two countries' desire to exchange visits by their officials. He added that the delegation will discuss the prisoners of war (POW) issue. He went on to say that Iraq has released all the Iranian POW's, whereas there is still a large number of Iraqi POW's held in Iran in contravention of what should have been accomplished in accordance with the Third Geneva Convention of 1949 and the promises made by the Iranian side in this regard.

Al-Zahawi said that since 16 September 1990 the Iranian side has ceased to hand over our POW's. He added that the delegation will also discuss the issue of reopening embassies.

In reply to a question posed by an INA reporter on the Iranian side's request, made during earlier contacts, for Iranians to visit the holy shrines, the delegation head said that Iraq approves the visits by Iranians to holy shrines. He added that the organizational arrangements for this issue can be discussed when the Iranian foreign minister visits Iraq to return the Tehran visit of Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Al-Husayni, Deputy Mufti Remanded for 10 Days
 TA1010145590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1400 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Faysal al-Husayni and the deputy mufti of Jerusalem have been remanded in custody for 10 more days, while other detainees suspected of rioting on the Temple Mount have been remanded for eight to 15 days. Our correspondent Gil Litman reports that Justice David Frankel said in his ruling that people who plan a mass attack on the Western Wall plaza during a holiday cannot expect their deeds to be overlooked.

The police investigator's testimony revealed that the defense allegation of police provocation had been unfounded. While rock throwing began just before 1030 [0830 GMT], police did not begin shooting before 1100.

Shamir on Regional Balance, World Issues
 TA1010123890 Tel Aviv HATZOFI in Hebrew
 10 Oct 90 pp 3, 8

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Ya'akov Edelstein on 8 October, "before anyone thought the holiday festivities would be disrupted by Temple Mount rioters," in Shamir's office; last two questions presented "the next day, after the riots"]

[Excerpts] [Edelstein] Let us talk about the post-Gulf crisis world: Will a new order prevail in the Middle East? Will there be a new confrontation between Israel and the United States? Will pressure then be put on us about Judea, Samaria, and Gaza?

[Shamir] There is no reason why assessments about a new order should be viewed favorably. Why anticipate confrontations? When the situation returns to normal, it will only be natural for topical issues to again be put on the negotiating table. We will then discuss ways to resolve the conflict. I do not anticipate pressure. We are prepared to discuss the problems. The decision will be ours.

[Edelstein] How should one view the contradiction between the Soviet finance minister's announcement on direct flights to Israel and the announcement by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze that the matter is complicated and too premature?

[Shamir] There is no contradiction. Not everyone deals with the same issue. The trend is to improve bilateral relations, and the details will be discussed in the future. We must not interfere in domestic Soviet affairs. We draw encouragement from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks on the issue. He is the one that calls the shots.

[Edelstein] Have we been asked to maintain a low profile on the Gulf crisis, or does the situation itself warrant that?

[Shamir] We have not been asked to maintain a low profile. We decided on our policy in light of the circumstances, ever since the Iraqis began their moves in

Kuwait. The confrontation there did not begin because of us and we should not be involved in it. Our involvement was created artificially by Saddam Husayn's threats against us. The United States does not want us to be involved because the Arab countries are in the same coalition against Saddam. Saddam Husayn's objective is to split the coalition by introducing us to turn the conflict into an Arab-Israeli issue. Neither we nor the United States are interested in that.

[Edelstein] What about the military imbalance in our region caused by the influx of weapons to Saudi Arabia and Egypt?

[Shamir] The flow of large quantities of weapons into the region is not a new problem. We have been forced to contend with it for many years.

[Edelstein] Secretary of State Baker claimed in his conversation with Foreign Minister Levi that you had promised President Bush to stop the settlement activity in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza, and that you then promptly declared a continued momentum. Was there a misunderstanding here?

[Shamir] This is an old story. It is not the result of a misunderstanding. I never made such a promise. I cannot do that. The issue was not what I said but some new settlement, Dugit, established in the Gaza District. These differences of opinion are well known and indeed exist.

[Edelstein] The United States is now raising some political demands for us to obtain the financial guarantee for the immigrant absorption loan. Will we, in principle, from time to time, be able to accept such U.S. demands as preconditions for aid?

[Shamir] This is one of the disputed issues. The decision to provide guarantees for the loan was passed by the Senate. It did not involve political conditions, but was meant to help absorb immigration. I am surprised the loan is linked to political terms. Meanwhile a solution to the problem has been found thanks to the proper phrasing.

[Edelstein] Does the text of the undertaking, made to satisfy the United States so that it agrees to underwrite the immigrant absorption loan, signify a change of policy?

[Shamir] The situation did not change as a result of the commitment. This is the same commitment we made 10 years ago, namely that U.S. funds are not spent in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. The addition here is the announcement by the Government of Israel that it has no policy of directing new immigrants to these territories.

[Edelstein] What about the misunderstandings involving Ministers Levi and Arens; is this not a war of succession?

[Shamir] The reports were overblown. Baker did not attack Arens during his conversation with Levi. This is gossip. Some people were not pleased with Arens' activity among Israel's friends in the United States, when he explained Israel's vital interests. This has

nothing to do with the war of succession. I can see nothing that would smack of such a war.

[Edelstein] The absorption of large numbers of immigrants from the USSR has created difficulties in finding accommodation. It turned out that we were late in taking action and were unaware of the situation. Where was the prime minister?

[Shamir] It is true that there are obstacles in construction and difficulties in executing the plan to build thousands of apartments. There are problems with respect to the construction sector's ability to perform such a tremendous job. The construction branch has greatly weakened. The government took more action in this regard than any other state or Jewish body. One cannot sweep the difficulties under the rug. I hope we will find a way to overcome them.

[Edelstein] Is it necessary to declare a state of emergency in view of the large immigration waves?

[Shamir] Declarations do not help, and high-and-mighty words will not alter the situation. If precious time was indeed squandered, then it was because we were busy trying to resolve the coalition crisis and had no time to deal with that as well. [passage omitted]

[Edelstein] Is the intifadah on the wane? Is there a clear policy on how to handle these events?

[Shamir] We are not short of resolutions. The intifadah is on the decline. We have had quite a few discussions on the matter. Recently a considerable improvement has been noticed in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza with regard to the number of incidents, the violence, and the safety of Israeli citizens in those areas.

[Edelstein] How do you today evaluate the predicament of Jordan's King Husayn? Have there been any contacts with him? Are we aware of the crisis he is in because of the Gulf situation?

[Shamir] Jordan's Husayn is our neighbor. Everything that happens in Jordan is our affair, and we monitor developments in Jordan with apprehension.

[Edelstein] Is it true that Saddam Husayn suggested to us the "transfer" of 500,000 Arabs from Gaza to Kuwait?

[Shamir] This is totally unfounded.

[Edelstein] What are the cabinet's and the Jewish people's primary missions right now?

[Shamir] Aliyah should be given absolute preference. Additional missions: security and expanding the economy so that we can absorb new immigrants. [passage omitted]

[Edelstein] What does the unification of Germany mean to us? How should we react to such an event?

[Shamir] The unification of Germany was brought about by the reality in Europe. No element can halt this

process. From our point of view it is necessary to say that Germany has hurt our people in the hardest way possible, but not because it was united; because it was Nazi. We hope Nazism does not recur. It is a pity that in their unification statements they made no mention of the Holocaust. We held contacts over the matter. But what is important at this point are the political and economic realities that will evolve in Europe.

[Edelstein] Are we insisting on reparation from East Germany?

[Shamir] We have never given up on the matter throughout all our contacts, and we will continue to demand such reparation.

[Edelstein] What is happening with the Ethiopian Jews? Why is their arrival being delayed?

[Shamir] We have problems with immigration from Ethiopia. At the same time, there is a constant flow of immigrants from Ethiopia. We would like it to be larger, though. One must take Ethiopia's situation into consideration, and it is torn by internal strife. This fighting imperils the lives of the Ethiopian Jews, and we are constantly pursuing our efforts to get them out of there. [passage omitted]

[Edelstein] Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek said that your comments during the inauguration of Bet Orot [in East Jerusalem] that new Jewish neighborhoods will be established in the vicinity of that house have triggered the riots on the Temple Mount. What is your reaction to this?

[Shamir] Teddy Kollek's assertion is absurd. The planning and preparations for the rioting against the Jewish worshipers began even before my address at the inauguration of Bet Orot. Jewish neighborhoods have been and will be built in and around Jerusalem, and they have brought about no riots.

[Edelstein] In view of what took place on the Temple Mount, is there no room to expropriate the Temple Mount from the Muslim Waqf, which plays a major role in inciting the people and encouraging riots on the Temple Mount?

[Shamir] We are discussing the changes that are called for in light of the Arab mob's riots on the Temple Mount. After we have reviewed things, we will reach our decisions.

Kollek Faults Attitudes, Policy on Jerusalem

TA1010173790 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV (HAG Supplement)
in Hebrew 10 Oct 90 p 2

[Interview with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek by MA'ARIV correspondent Dov Goldstein; date and place not given]

[Text] [Goldstein] Teddy Kollek, after disappointing days when Israelis abstained from visiting Jerusalem, three days ago you had some pleased moments: The city was full of celebrating visitors. Nevertheless, someone

and "something" does not allow Jerusalem to celebrate; rather it was filled with fire and blood. Do you not despair? Do you not fear that your life's endeavor could be collapsing before your eyes and you cannot help it?

[Kollek] Allow me to reply your question first: No! My life's endeavor is not collapsing. Only he who lives in a world of fantasy, or can afford to be ignorant and stupid, could entertain the hope that when the whole of the Middle East is on fire and war is mentioned 20 times a day, when everything ferments and Arabs in Nabulus, Janin, and Gaza are creating intifadah, only Jerusalem would remain peaceful and quiet and in good spirits—that only here would Arabs accept the fact that they are living under an Israeli regime, and there is nothing they can do but accept it.

Why would they? Are Jerusalem's Arabs any different from Arabs in other locations? Why? Because we annexed it and made it Israeli territory, and tried to make Israeli citizens out of them? Is that the difference? The expectation here is that though emotions may boil everywhere, and Arabs may go out of their way to fight the Israeli regime, nothing like that could ever happen in Jerusalem.

So I repeat, and will continue to do so for as long as there is somebody listening. What kind of an impatient nation are we?! What is the rush? Do you not understand what is taking place here? Have we not been here 2,000 years? Cannot we wait another 100 to 200 years for the whole process to ripen? What is the matter with us? We wake up each morning, rub our eyes, have a cup of coffee, look out the window, and ask: Well, have the Arabs accepted Israeli rule yet? Is Jerusalem now united? The reply is: No, the Arabs have not accepted it; this is not yet one city. That might take 100 or 200 years, or perhaps even more. So surely the Israelis are disappointed. Their expectations did not prove true. After all, it has been 23 years since Jerusalem was freed, so what is still holding it back?!

[Goldstein] Perhaps we have our basic premise wrong: Perhaps Jerusalem will never be a city of peace and quiet, unless each of its two parts is a capital of a different state?

[Kollek] No. I will not accept that. This is the other side of impatience: If the Arabs do not accept our rule, let us give their part back to them, and let each live separately. I will never accept that. Now the situation is a hundred times better than it was when the city was divided. Today every Jew can pray at the Western Wall, and every Arab can practice his religious rituals.

Why cultivate despair? Even on that bloody day, wonderful things took place here—wonderful! Some 25,000 people took part in the Jerusalem march: thousands of Christians from 70 different countries, who collected \$1 million for four flights of Soviet immigrants; new immigrants; laborers. My heart rejoiced—and that happened after the serious incidents.

There was a wonderful reception at the President's Residence. Thousands were there. True, Monday's events were a serious blow to me. It will take years to undo what went wrong then, if it is at all possible to correct it. But why should we look at the negative things all the time? This naturally leads to despair and frustration.

[Goldstein] Usually you tend to present a balanced picture in which the Jews do not escape your severe criticism. This time you have spoken cautiously.

[Kollek] It has nothing to do with speaking cautiously. The things I am about to say to you will upset and enrage people, and they will probably evoke a wave of protest, as well as condemnation and blasphemy directed at me. I must, however, say these things. It is self-evident that Arabs were responsible for the terrible events of last Monday. They are responsible for a very serious occurrence. Some of them are aware of it. After the event, Arabs from East Jerusalem came to my office and told me plainly that they understand the damage that had been caused not merely to us, but to them, too.

So, you are certain to hear voices calling me an "Arab lover" and all the rest of such pearls of wisdom, but what can I do if I am incapable of ignoring the wider perspective? We have done foolish things for 23 years. For 23 years, we have behaved as if we had monopoly on the most stupid and foolish deeds in the world. Make no mistake: I am not claiming that had we avoided the stupidities and done more positive things instead, the Arabs—Christian and Muslim—would have become enamored of us. However, the present bad feelings were created by our own hand, and—to a similar extent—by our own mouth.

There had been a quiet period in Jerusalem, and it deluded us into hoping that it would last forever, until we went and spoiled everything by the rash and unnecessary decision to annex Jerusalem and to include it in Israeli jurisdiction. Who needed it? Did that enhance Jerusalem's status as the capital of Israel? Has this convinced the world that Jerusalem will be never partitioned again? Rubbish! It made the embassies flee Jerusalem, inflamed passions, and created Arab suspicion and apprehension over what they can expect.

We made pronouncements that we never carried out. We said again and again that Jerusalem Arabs would enjoy rights equal to those of the city's Jews, and it was just talk. They did not believe it. Both Levi Eshkol and Menahem Begin promised them equal rights—and both broke their promise. There are no equal conditions. Equal rights are incompatible with the establishment of yeshivas in the Muslim Quarter and with the fact that yeshiva students piss from the second floor on the heads of the Muslims on the first. We have never been noted for being magnanimous. We have never made them feel equal in the eyes of the law. They were and still are second- and third-class citizens.

[Goldstein] And all these observations are being made by the Jerusalem mayor, who has made such efforts for the city's Arabs, who has built, paved, and developed their neighborhoods.

[Kollek] Nonsense! Pure fiction! He hasn't made efforts and he hasn't built. For Jewish Jerusalem, I did do something in the past 25 years. For East Jerusalem? Nothing! Enough of the blah-blah. What have I done? Schools? Nothing. Pavements? Nothing. Culture centers? Zilch. Yes, we fixed them with sewage and improved their water supply. Do you know why? Did you think it was for their benefit, for their better standard of living? No way! There were a few cases of cholera there, and the Jews panicked, thinking that it would reach their quarters. So their sewage was fixed and a water system was laid to guard against cholera....

What we really did with untiring perseverance was augment the difficulties. This includes the ugly stupidity of the Christian Hospice [where a group of Jews tried to settle several months ago]. The man who had done it was rewarded: He was made Israel's foreign minister. And there was justice in that: He showed so much understanding for Jerusalem's standing in the world and for the world's reaction that they were obliged to appoint him to the job which suits him best....

[Goldstein] In such a situation, even 100 or 200 years will be insufficient. Will not hatred grow as time passes?

[Kollek] I said 100 or 200 years, provided we act sensibly, tactfully, and patiently. And this is precisely what we lack: sense, tact, and patience. That is why we keep terrifying the Arabs with talk. The prime minister declares that a large Jewish neighborhood will be built on the Mount of Olives. Where will the large neighborhood be built there? They bought five and a half dunams there, and [National Religious Party Knesset Member] Hanan Porat opened a yeshiva right in the middle of a heavily-populated Christian area. Come on, let us for an instant become that Arab who has been living there for decades. He must think that if a big neighborhood is to be built there, his land will be appropriated and he will be expelled, because building a large Jewish neighborhood on five and a half dunams is rather difficult. So they said they would. Let them say. The main thing for them is to speak. This is what creates fear and mistrust, and inflames passions. Well, that is another issue.

Netanyahu Says Incident 'Sad Day' for Arabs, Jews
*PM1110105690 London BBC Television Network
in English 2130 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Interview with Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister in Tel Aviv by correspondent Jeremy Paxman in London, during BBC "Newsnight" program, following a report that 19 Palestinians were killed today at The Wailing Wall—live]

[Text] [Paxman] Mr. Netanyahu, most countries—when confronted with civil unrest like this—have a doctrine of employing minimum force. That wasn't employed today, clearly.

[Netanyahu] Why do you say that? It was. Uh...

[Paxman interrupts] Nineteen dead?

[Netanyahu] Yes, I must tell you that this is a sad day for Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem, I think for Jew and Arab co-existence. But if you want to look at the facts: What you had there is a crowd—a mob of about 4,000 people, 4,000 Muslim rioters incited by professional inciters—who started raining down rocks from the Temple Mount right down to the Temple... to the Wailing Wall—rocks, boulders that they had amassed in advance. And they started killing... threatening to kill not only the Jews below but also the 45 policemen. That's all...

[Paxman interrupts] How many...

[Netanyahu continues] ...who tried to stop them.

[Paxman] How many...

[Netanyahu] Now, ...

[Paxman] How many Israelis were killed, Mr. Netanyahu?

[Netanyahu] Well, several policemen were injured, several of the prayer... the people praying below were about to be severely injured, if not killed. Now, what happened was that the police tried to stop it. The mob burned the police station, locked the gates behind the policemen, were going to tear them to pieces—they were about... the ratio was about a hundred to one, if you can assume what that meant. The police tried to extricate themselves first by using teargas: It didn't work. They tried rubber bullets: It didn't work. And then ended up trying to save their lives and tragically, you see the results. But I think the important thing to understand is that this was a deliberate, planned provocation—there is no question, whatsoever, about it.

[Paxman] I take it there will now be some formal inquiry into how 19 people lost their lives, will there?

[Netanyahu] Well, of course we want to look at every one of these incidents and we're going to look at this as well. But I think that British policemen, or American policemen, or security forces—standing in front of a mob of thousands trying to tear them to pieces, or trying to disrupt the peace, would act—and in fact many have acted in similar situations trying to restore minimum order. It's not easy and it's not happy, I assure you.

[Paxman] But the Intifadah has been going on for three years now. Do you not find it surprising or distressing that your security forces have not yet learned the ability to use just tear gas and rubber bullets in circumstances like this?

[Netanyahu] Look, I don't think that any, any security forces faced with a comparable situation could do any

different. I must tell you something else: I think that the Intifadah, since you mentioned it, has been dying down. And we've had... for example, until a few days ago in the Gaza strip, we didn't have a single fatality for the last three months. The PLO and the intifadah leadership have been deeply disturbed about it—they want to see Arabs killed by Jews. So far, Arabs have been killed by Arabs. That doesn't count, it doesn't make your program. But it is an issue that they want to raise, so they're delighted with us: They've been planning this provocation. And secondly, there's a second... there's another political purpose involved here: And that is the attempt by the PLO and the Intifadah to help their colleague Saddam Husayn. They want to divert attention from the Gulf.

The fact that we're being interviewed on this program, the fact that they succeeded in fomenting this violence is... means that they've had at least some partial success.

[Paxman] President Mitterrand tonight has talked about the risk of this incident creating a link between the Gulf crisis and the Palestinian problem—that's clearly happening, isn't it? In that sense they appear to be being effective.

[Netanyahu] Well, I hope it doesn't happen because Saddam Husayn has been trying to make this linkage from the start. He invaded Kuwait, I assure you—for no reason involving whatsoever Israel, in any way. I would submit that if Israel didn't exist, it wouldn't have made a whit of a difference on his intention to devour Kuwait. In fact, what he's been saying initially is that Israeli pilots are in Saudi Arabia: false. He's used all sorts of diplomatic formulations, which have no bearing, to try to link Israel: false, too. And now, he may very well try to use this incident—but that's neither here nor there. I think these are two separate issues and we shouldn't help him link the two.

Papers Comment on Temple Mount Incident

TA1010105990

[Editorial Report] The major Israeli newspapers carry in their 10 October editions commentaries and editorials on the violent rioting which took place on East Jerusalem's Temple Mount on 8 October in which 21 Palestinians were killed by police.

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English in its page 4 editorial entitled: "Handing Out Blame" is harshly critical of the international response to Israel's actions on the Temple Mount terming them "nothing short of outrageous." The editorial asserts that "with what has become routine hypocrisy, Israel is excoriated for defending itself against premeditated, organized and purposeful violence." After stating that "since its establishment Israel has zealously guarded the freedom of worship of all religious denominations," THE JERUSALEM POST stipulates that "this freedom was grossly abused," as thousands of Arab rioters "violently assaulted Jews worshipping at the Western Wall below," "yet most of the world's governments and press have

chosen to condemn not the perpetrators of this deadly brutality but the police who quelled the riot."

THE JERUSALEM POST rejects any connection between the riot and statements made by Prime Minister Shamir on 7 October regarding the establishment of a new Jewish neighborhood in East Jerusalem or with the intentions of the Temple Mount Faithful [movement of extremist religious Jews] to "lay a cornerstone for the Third Temple" at the site, and opines that "the incident was timed with the PLO-Iraqi effort at the UN to deflect attention from the Gulf to the Palestinian question," adding that "the Palestinian leadership openly congratulated itself after the riots on their success, claiming the police 'played into their hands.'"

The paper, however, states that the world's "unfairness and obtuseness" does not "absolve the government from the need to study the lessons of this tragic event. Clearly, the police were remiss in underestimating and misjudging the intelligence they had received about the planned riot." THE JERUSALEM POST asserts that "above all, Israel must, as President Bush aptly suggested yesterday, find more ingenious and less costly ways to quell urban riots." The editorial concludes with an admonition that "the State cannot permit Moslem religious leaders to call for a jihad against Israel and to incite mobs against police and Jewish worshippers with impunity."

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew in a page B1 editorial entitled "The Responsibility of the Police Force and Its Head" points out that the events which took place in Jerusalem on 8 October, "the deaths of 21 people and the wounding of approximately 200—in one place and within a short time—at a sensitive spot like the Temple Mount, deviate from the intifadah's routine and even surpass its peak." HA'ARETZ states that the demand for an official independent commission of inquiry into the incident is understandable but it is doubtful whether any new facts would be revealed. HA'ARETZ asserts "that no one could doubt the fact that this was a planned attack by Arab rioters on a crowd of Jewish worshippers. Neither could there be any doubt that the police failed to prevent this attack or to quell it efficiently and with the smallest possible number of casualties." The editorial rejects as "insufficient" the police commissioner's explanation that he did not send reinforcements to the Temple Mount square because he would then have been blamed for causing "a provocation," and accuses the police of "endangering thousands of worshippers at the Temple Mount." "After failing to deploy in advance to prevent the riot from occurring, it sent its forces into the Temple Mount belatedly while shooting—not necessarily at the stonethrowers—resulting in mass killings."

HA'ARETZ notes that this incident resulted in "many deaths, severe damage to Jewish-Arab relations in Jerusalem and Israel, and the undermining of Israel's internationally recognized position that it can maintain the peace in Jerusalem and at the holy sites."

The paper states that Police Affairs Minister Milo bears "ministerial responsibility" for this affair, implying that he should resign, but expresses doubt he will indeed do so. HA'ARETZ adds that "there is direct responsibility which cannot be evaded," and this responsibility is Police Commissioner Ya'akov Terner's. HA'ARETZ rules that this is Terner's second big failure, the first one being that the police allowed Jewish rioters to run amok for two days in August following the murder of two Jewish youths in Jerusalem, causing the death of an Arab. HA'ARETZ asserts that "now there is no recourse from ruling that Ya'akov Terner must draw conclusions from his recent failure, including personal conclusions."

Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew in its page 7 editorial entitled: "A Serious Political Blow" addresses the political aspect of the carnage on the Temple Mount. 'AL HAMISHMAR writes: "The political damage is severe. The killings in Jerusalem help Saddam Husayn's efforts to sow dissent in the Arab world and link the Persian Gulf crisis to the Israeli-Palestinian question, something he had failed to achieve until now. We are now seeing universal condemnation by Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The bloodbath on the Temple Mount has served to reunite them to a certain extent."

"The intifadah, which appeared to have been forgotten for a moment, resurfaced on the national and international agenda, and its echoes ignited angry passions among Israeli Arabs, spurring them to declare a two-day strike." 'AL HAMISHMAR states that the Gulf issue was pushed to the sidelines and "Israel reassumed the leading position" in the international headlines.

'AL HAMISHMAR adds that "the incidents on the Temple Mount may prompt the U.S. Administration to take a clear-cut position regarding the indivisibility of Jerusalem and the non-inclusion of the eastern part of the city within the area in which Washington is willing to countenance the settling of immigrants."

The editorial notes that the Foreign Ministry's line, that the riots were instigated by Iraq, "has not yet been proven," and that Israeli security sources believe the organization of the rioting on the Temple Mount was "local, spontaneous, and connected to the provocation intended by the Temple Mount Faithful," and not "a PLO or Iraqi initiative." 'AL HAMISHMAR concludes that this political blow is a result of the Israeli Government's "belief" that the "Palestinian problem can be swept under the carpet."

A commentary entitled: "Petrol on the Flames" by Tzvi Timor, which also appears in 'AL HAMISHMAR on page 7, states that the "battle over Jerusalem" has started prematurely. The battle is being fought with "declarations, stones, tear gas grenades, and live ammunition." Timor traces the beginning of the political battle to Shamir's refusal to answer the Baker questions, which were formulated with enough "constructive ambiguity" to be acceptable to all sides. Shamir continued with this line on the issue of the \$400-million U.S. housing loan

guarantees, when without consulting anyone he "highlighted the differences" with the U.S. administration by declaring that "the arrangement" agreed upon between the Israeli and U.S. teams "does not include East Jerusalem." Timor says that Shamir was thereby "inviting a reaction." The commentary then points to Shamir's announcement of the establishment of a new Jewish neighborhood between the Mount of Olives and Mount Scopus, an act many predicted would lead to "unrest" among East Jerusalem Arabs.

The commentary asserts that "the present government cannot cope with a bunch of lunatics like the Temple Mount Faithful," as they appear "legitimate" and are even represented and defended in the government by Deputy Science Minister Ge'ula Kohen.

Timor writes: "All this was there in the background, while there are other groups that support Iraq and wish to tie the resolution of the Kuwaiti crisis to a resolution of the Palestinian problem. They desire to create tension and bring it to a boiling point on the eve of the Security Council's debate on the situation in the territories. They succeeded in causing a mass riot at the most sensitive site for the Muslim world, the al-Aqsa Mosque." The commentary notes: "Thus, and not for the first time, the extreme positions and actions of both parties serve to feed each other. Extremist Palestinian organizations prepare a provocation. The Israeli Government gives them the ammunition. The Israeli police supply the visual dimension." Timor concludes that "the Israeli Government apparently cannot manage the country's affairs rationally in times of critical crises" and "has drifted toward the fundamentalist positions taken by Ne'eman, Kohen and other ministers, while at the same time being led by an unbending personality who detests compromise."

Daniyel Bloch in a commentary on page 11 in Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew writes: "The events on the Temple Mount will probably not be considered just another passing episode but rather a watershed: the day the intifadah stopped being a kind of a civil revolt, partly passive, and mostly removed from Jewish population centers, and became a violent and active struggle designed to strike also at the civilian Jewish population. From a localized struggle, with flimsy external support, it became an organized struggle, planned and directly controlled by PLO terrorists in accordance with Iraqi interests." After conceding that the Palestinians may have achieved something by refocusing the world's attention on their plight, which was forgotten with the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, Bloch notes that when "the terrible impression created by the television footage blows over," and the "hard facts—the planning, the intentions, and the identity of those behind the incidents—are unveiled, it will become clear that "the Palestinians have not helped themselves in the long run." Bloch asserts that the Palestinians had achieved widespread international sympathy, and even a significant improvement in Jewish and Israeli public opinion. Now, however, he says, they are totally reviled by all as

a result of rampant internecine murders, the continued acts of terror that are not condemned by the PLO, and their backing of Saddam Husayn. The incident on the Temple Mount will further erode their support among Israeli moderates, and if the charge that Faysal al-Husayni helped incite the rioters is found to be true, there will be a severe rift between many left-wing Zionists and the Palestinian leadership in the territories.

Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew in a page 2 editorial entitled: "An Investigation and Not a Commission of Inquiry" lambastes the international community for rushing to find fault with Israel over its handling of the Temple Mount riots. HATZOFE notes that the condemnations were universal, and it points out that none of Israel's detractors deigned to comment on the circumstances surrounding the riots or on the fact that the riots had put thousands of Jewish worshipers in mortal peril. HATZOFE calls for a "categorical no" to any suggestion to send a Security Council investigatory committee, "whose conclusions would already be known even before it left for Israel." HATZOFE, however, does not reject the possibility of sending a UN delegation on behalf of the secretary general, asserting that "Israel has nothing to hide" regarding the incidents on the Temple Mount, and that "anyone taking an unbiased and unprejudiced look at things knows that the tragic events and the bloodshed did not result from 'provocative and inhuman' actions by Israel, but rather as a result of the base provocation by radical Arab elements." HATZOFE concludes by saying that if the UN secretary general wants to "learn the truth," he can send a delegation, but a Security Council commission of inquiry that would serve as a battering ram against Israel is totally out of the question."

'Honorable Withdrawal' From Kuwait Urged

TA1010190190 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
8 Oct 90 p 5

[By Da'ud Kuttab]

[Text] Jerusalem—There is no doubt that the Iraqi decision to roll its tanks into nearby Kuwait has exposed many of the contradictions of the Middle East. Though the Iraqis didn't intend only to make a political point, the invasion has nevertheless illuminated many points. But having made a point, whether by intent or by accident, Iraq can now withdraw with honor.

In a way, the Gulf crisis should be seen as more of a political and theoretical dispute than a question of danger to certain Arab countries or the flow of cheap oil.

On the one hand, Iraq and many Arabs look at the struggle as one for the independent right of Arabs to make their political and economic decisions without outside pressure. They saw Kuwait's oil policy before the Iraqi invasion being influenced by the demands of the West for cheap oil, to safeguard Western industries and economies. Now the presence of U.S. and other Western troops is seen as an attempt to continue this colonial policy.

The Americans, on the other hand, speak about the need to protect small countries from being gobbled up by bigger neighbors; about the need to stand up for principles of sovereignty; and the inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force. They are also unashamed to talk about the need to continue the flow of inexpensive oil to preserve the "American way of life."

Whether one believes Iraq's accusations of Western colonialism or America's defense of Kuwaiti sovereignty, there have been a number of important political changes as a result of Iraq's action.

Saddam Husayn's unexpected takeover of tiny Kuwait has helped rekindle the emotions of Arab nationalism which had been lying dormant for many years. In a very short period, the Iraqi leader has successfully reminded every Arab from Morocco to the Gulf of the importance and the need for serious Arab unity. In a world in which countries are uniting for economic survival, it is inconceivable that Arab leaders continue to deny their peoples' hope to be united as one nation, with Arab wealth used and invested for the Arab people, not deposited in Western banks.

And by linking an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait with an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan, the Iraqi president has succeeded in putting the Palestinian question on the political map. He has exposed the double standard of the United States which continues to bankroll Israel's occupation while placing a military blockade on Iraq.

Discrepancies between the haves and the have-nots were also placed on the agenda by the Iraqi action. The offer of free oil to Third World countries ingeniously proves that much can be done to bridge the gap between rich and poor.

All these important points probably would not have been made without the Iraqi action. The oil-rich Arab countries would have continued to stack their wealth, without much concern for their poor fellow Arabs or the Third World. Without the Iraqi action the West's double standard—with regard to occupation—would not have been evident.

But many of the points that have been made as a result of the Iraqi action now threaten to dissipate into oblivion. The continuation of the occupation of Kuwait will be counter-productive. The pan-Arabism that the Iraqi Ba'th Party espouses has not happened. Arab leaders and Arab armies are lined up against him, and the possibility of coups in the Arab world is very remote. Without an organized follow-up to the emotional Arab support for Arab nationalism, people in the Arab world will not revolt against their rulers. The poor of the Arab and Third worlds will not benefit from the free oil offer, and the conditions of the wretched workers leaving Iraq doesn't help Saddam Husayn in this area.

Palestinians opposed to Western presence in the Gulf and emotionally supportive of Iraq's policy cannot on

principle accept the occupation and forced takeover of any land. They cannot deny the freedom and self-determination they yearn for. And while contributions by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries to Palestine is one-ninth of those countries' support for the Afghan rebels, the absence of this support will hurt Palestinians' attempts to build the infrastructure of their future state.

A military solution to the Gulf crisis, which is espoused by Israel and some Gulf emirs, would be disastrous for all concerned, including the Arab world. While Iraq's one-million-soldier army would be able to withstand ground attacks, Iraq would be devastated for many years to come. Invaders would certainly also be hurt. But such a military confrontation is unlikely to contribute to a speedy pan-Arab unity or a solution to the Palestinian cause. A weakened Iraq would need many more years to rebuild itself.

An Iraqi military loss, or political capitulation, would jeopardize the important points that have been registered as a result of the Iraqi action. Instead, what is needed is a political resolution in which Iraq's political and military power would not permanently be crippled. This seems to be the best that can be hoped for at present.

Iraq has made its point by taking over Kuwait. An honorable withdrawal, which would include a Western withdrawal, would be much better than either a permanent or an unwanted presence. While it is obvious that Iraq has vital interests in Kuwait, neither the Kuwaitis, Arabs or the international community want an Iraqi occupying force to stay in that tiny country. The quicker Iraq pulls out, with honor, the faster the points it has made during the past six weeks will take root.

Disregarding Palestinian Problem 'Grave' Mistake

TA1010185690 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
9 Oct 90 p 7

[Editorial: "What Now...?"]

[Text] The tragic events at the Temple Mount yesterday proved that it is a grave strategic mistake for the world's countries, and above all the United States, to disregard the need to resolve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, in conformity with international legitimacy.

International legitimacy affirms the need of protecting civilians in time of war. The clauses of the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 state what international legitimacy demands regarding the occupied Palestinian lands. Any country that evades its responsibility, regardless of the pretext it may use, is disavowing this legitimacy.

Despite the fact that many decades have passed since the start of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the international community has failed to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. The causes of this failure are known to the decisionmakers in Washington, who until this very day refuse to realistically and seriously address the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

The only outcome of these policies has always been the aggravation of the cycle of violence, increased bloodshed, and the death of innocent victims. The great powers, which are still evading their responsibilities, should face the facts and abandon their policy of political blindness. The Middle East cannot possibly be the exception to the new era of international detente.

To this very day no solution has been found to the Palestinian problem. The reason for this is that the United States and a number of foreign countries refuse to apply what international legitimacy stipulates. There are innumerable resolutions by the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, and relevant international organizations concerning the means of resolving the conflict in all its aspects.

The great powers have yet to take any serious action to implement Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which clearly stipulates the inadmissibility of occupying the lands of others by force. A superpower like the United States strongly rejects the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and stands against international trends, including those of its allies in Western Europe. In other words, a lack of seriousness on the part of the United States and its refusal to abide by international legitimacy constitute the main obstacle to peace and prosperity in the region.

In the United Nations, which at present is being led by Washington, there is a great deal of talk about international laws, norms, and charters. Someone listening to the speeches of the member states, one after the other, at the current UN General Assembly session, cannot but ask: What about applying international legitimacy to people whose suffering has continued for eight decades?

And what now?

Commentary Urges Arab-Jewish 'Coexistence'

JN1010113890 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1440 GMT 9 Oct 90

["Observation" by Fu'ad al-Mallah]

[Text] Dear listeners, yesterday's bloody incidents at the Jerusalem holy mosque, undoubtedly, cause regret and sadness, and they should prompt the wise, rational, and intellectual men from all sides to learn the necessary lessons to guarantee the peaceful coexistence between the Arab and Jewish peoples. Those who ignited the sedition yesterday, have never been on the side of those who wanted this coexistence to continue and develop. They, indeed, departed from all familiar and acceptable things. It was never expected that thousands of people would pile stones, rocks, and sharp instruments to use against Jews heading toward the Wailing Wall to perform the feast prayers in their country and homeland. These Jews had been deprived of this right by the Jordanian authorities when the capital, Jerusalem, was divided. It does not occur to anyone that the authority, any authority, would allow

worshippers to come under barrages of stones and huge rocks while performing feast prayers.

For Israel, the matter is extremely peculiar. For, it has always declared in a loud voice that it protects the religious freedom of all sects. It declared this, committed itself to it, and respected it as everybody, at home and abroad, would bear witness to. Surely, those who started yesterday's incidents, remember how the Saudi authorities strongly confronted those who created unrest during the Hajj season two years ago—the confrontation that resulted in the murder of about 500 pilgrims. No state that respects itself, its laws, and its traditions can allow anyone to prevent faithful worshippers from performing their religious rites anywhere, let alone in holy places.

Some sides, especially abroad, are willing to create disturbances in this country to use them for their own purposes. Historical facts bear out that not one of these instigating sides has been faithful to the Palestinians. The Palestinians must be faithful to themselves and their cause; they must do their best to be the guide, not the guided, and to avoid being used by those who have special motives at the expense of the Palestinian cause. Violence will only serve the extremists from all races and colors. Therefore, extremism by both sides must be curbed to ensure safe and peaceful coexistence between the Arab and Jewish people—the coexistence that has been proved to be not only necessary, but possible, too.

The investigations on yesterday's incidents will deal with all aspects of the matter, and the results will be published so that all will know the facts and learn lessons to prevent the recurrence of such regrettable incidents and serve the good relations that must always be maintained between the sons of the two peoples.

Correction to Netanyahu Interviewed

TA1010080490

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Netanyahu Interviewed," published in the 9 October Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 35:

Column two, seventh paragraph, seventh sentence, make read: ...Jews, and later they tried to murder the policemen who came to the Jews' rescue. The international community.... (rewording for clarity)

Correction to Shamir on Iraqi Threats, Arab Violence

TA1110095790

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Shamir on Iraqi Threats, Arab Violence," published in the 10 October Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT, page 29:

Column one, second paragraph, second sentence, make read: ...Iraq and Israel, a confrontation at least between the Arab world—the whole of which [as heard] support Iraq—and Israel. We have no.... (rewording for clarity)

Joint Statement Issued on Gulf, Al-Aqsa

*JN1010203890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[Text] Amman, 10 Oct (INA)—The Jordanian House of Representatives and the Iraqi National Assembly have urged acceptance of the positive initiative launched by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on 12 August, believing it to offer a comprehensive framework for resolving all regional problems.

In a joint statement issued here today at the conclusion of talks between a National Assembly delegation and a delegation from the Jordanian House of Representatives, the two sides affirmed that the buildup of U.S. and other troops was designed to secure total control of oil wells, to link the region in security alliances serving U.S. vital interests, to strike at Arab power in Iraq—which raised the slogan of oil for all Arabs—and consequently to consecrate Israel as the sole regional power.

The statement noted that the imperialist-Zionist alliance in the region is a strategic alliance that seeks to kill the spirit of pan-Arab resurgence represented by proud Iraq, to destroy its material and military capabilities, and consequently to impose unilateral U.S. control of Arab oil, which constitutes the largest reserves in the world and is viewed as the nerve center of industrial endeavors now and in the future.

The statement continued that resistance to the imperialist invasion of the lands of Najd and Hejaz [Saudi Arabia] and the Gulf and confrontation of the Zionist occupation of Arab Palestine is a pan-Arab, Islamic, and universal responsibility. The statement added that all Arab governments, parliaments, and political and popular organizations must shoulder their historic responsibilities on these two issues, as these bodies must firmly and valiantly undertake the task of expelling the imperialist invaders who have occupied Najd and Hejaz and freeing the Arab will to enable the Arabs to determine their future and resolve their regional problems without foreign intervention that is seeking to establish itself in the region.

The statement called for ending the barbaric Israeli occupation and liberating Arab lands and the Arab individual in Palestine. It said that the escalation of the savage Israeli acts of repression by the Israeli occupation authorities is part of a Zionist-imperialist scheme to evict the Palestinian Arabs and replace them with new Jewish emigrants, using the methods of mass killings and all forms of oppression and terrorism.

The Iraqi National Assembly and the Jordanian House of Representatives pointed out that the daily massacres, including the brutal al-Aqsa Mosque massacre, provide physical evidence corroborating this racist hostile policy, which is being pursued to realize the objectives of the Zionist scheme. They stressed that the fact that the Zionist settler entity has gone to extremes in the implementation of this policy reflects a categorical refusal on

its part to accept international legitimacy or UN Security Council or other UN resolutions, thus showing indifference to all international and universal norms.

The two sides affirmed that the Zionist entity would not have dared to go so far in this scheme had it not been for the full support that it receives from world imperialism led by the United States.

The statement urged the international community and organizations to shoulder their responsibility in full on the implementation of the UN Security Council and other UN resolutions on the Palestine question within a specific time limit.

The two houses addressed greetings of deference and pride to the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories and to the heroes of the valiant intifadah, pledging to them that they will remain faithful to the chaste blood spilled by the righteous martyrs of Palestine and vowing to safeguard and protect Arab lands.

Marchers Protest World Reaction to Al-Aqsa

*JN1010183390 Amman Jordan Television Network
in Arabic 1820 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Jordanian citizens today continued to express their denunciation of the brutal massacre perpetrated by the Israeli occupation authorities in occupied Jerusalem last Monday.

Marches were staged today all over Jordan. Protesters raised placards denouncing the negative stand by international quarters on the massacres committed by Israel, which causes it to continue to defy international laws and charters.

Student Protests Continue

*NC1010163190 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[Text] Amman, Oct 10 (AFP)—More than 2,000 students marched through the Jordanian capital Wednesday in the second day of demonstrations protesting the killings of 21 Palestinians by Israeli police in Jerusalem.

The youths, chanting slogans calling for holy war against Israel and the U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia, tried to reach the U.S. Embassy in the centre of the city but were blocked by riot police.

The demonstrators then marched to the parliament building, where MPs addressed the crowd.

Parliamentary speaker Sulayman 'Arar said the house had presented the government with a bill calling for arms to be distributed to the population.

The protestors carried portraits of King Husayn, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat

and shouted insults against Syria and Egypt for having sent troops to Saudi Arabia, purportedly to guard against an Iraqi attack.

Other protests denouncing Monday's killings took place in the cities of Irbid and al-Zarqa'. No incidents were reported.

The Jordanian Government, after a cabinet meeting Tuesday, condemned the Jerusalem carnage but also urged vigilance against "enemies of the nation" who might want to try to "exploit the sincere national anger."

Jordanian authorities want to avoid the sort of violence that broke out last May between Palestinians and security forces following the murder near Tel Aviv of seven Arab workers by an Israeli gunman.

More than half Jordan's population is of Palestinian origin.

Parliament Tells Badran Arming People Priority

JN1010174590 Amman Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, received at his office a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament to discuss current developments in the area and their impact on Jordan. Discussions also dealt with adopting necessary measures on both the official and popular levels to be ready to face any possible escalation of the situation in the region.

The committee valued the country's leadership and the national unity, which reflected solidarity among the Kingdom's citizens in consolidating Jordan's firm attitude.

The committee said that arming people to confront dangers is among the priorities that all agree on. The committee also recommended increasing the efficiency of the Civil Defense.

Members of the committee provided several proposals and the prime minister said the government would study and implement that it possible among them. [sentence as heard]

Government Orders Energy Conservation Measures

JN0710103990 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Excerpt] In its session last night, the Council of Ministers discussed the topic of oil reserves and byproducts and oil needs for various uses. In order to ration consumption, the Council of Ministers has made a number of important decisions. Our reporter at the Prime Ministry, Jawad al'Umari, has the details.

[Begin recording] In its session that concluded yesterday evening, the Council of Ministers made the following decisions:

1. The period of duty of government ministries and departments shall be five days per week. Thursday and Friday shall be observed as official holidays. Office hours shall start at 07:45 until 15:15. This arrangement does not apply to military and security institutions and other departments and ministries whose minister or director makes special arrangements for it. This measure shall be subject to assessment to ascertain the amount of energy consumption saved and the impact on governmental performance in these exceptional, urgent circumstances.

2. Shops and offices shall be closed at 1900, except for bakeries, duty pharmacies, clinics, and petrol stations.

3. Cafes, restaurants, clubs, cinemas, wedding halls, and other entertainment facilities shall be closed at 2300.

4. Electronic advertising shall be turned off at 2300.

5. Street lamps shall be put out at 0500.

6. Government saloon cars, including the ministers' cars, shall not operate on holidays. [end recording] [passage omitted] [Amman JORDAN TIMES in English on 7 October, in a similar report on page 1, adds: "All measures will go into effect as of Saturday, Oct. 13."]

King Receives Salih Message on Crisis

JN1010114790 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received a message from his brother His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Yemen. The message deals with the Gulf crisis and the endeavors being exerted at both the Arab and international levels to reach a political settlement for it and for other Middle East crises.

The message was delivered by 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, Yemeni deputy prime minister and foreign minister, when he was received by his majesty at al-Nadwah Palace at noon today. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the king's political adviser, and the information minister and acting foreign minister, as well as by the Yemeni ambassador in Amman.

Dr. al-Iryani arrived in Amman this morning and was welcomed by Ibrahim 'Izz-al-Din, information minister and acting foreign minister, several officials, and the Yemeni ambassador in Amman.

Cabinet Requests Military Assistance From Syria

NC1110080590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] AL-DIYAR reports today that the Lebanese Government has unanimously agreed to request assistance from the Syrian troops to help the Lebanese Army, led by General Emile Lahhud, extend the legitimate government's authority in the Greater Beirut area. A decision to that effect was made during the latest cabinet meeting, the paper adds.

The text of the decision stipulates that in view of the fateful crisis facing Lebanon, which has almost destroyed the country, and on the basis of the al-Ta'if charter, the cabinet has decided to request assistance from Syrian troops to help the Army extend the state's authority within the Greater Beirut area, which encompasses the area from Nahr al-Damur to Nahr al-Kalb, in accordance with the plan formulated by the Syrian military command and the Lebanese Army command.

The cabinet authorized President al-Hirawi to inform the Syrian leadership of this request. Accordingly, AL-DIYAR adds, a presidential envoy visited Damascus yesterday to hand the Syrian officials the cabinet decision, then returned to Beirut in the evening.

Hizballah Organizes March To Protest 'Massacre'

NC1110073790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed
in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Hizballah organized a massive march yesterday afternoon, in which thousands of brothers, sisters, and ulema took part, to protest Jerusalem's abominable massacre and support the blessed intifadah in the occupied territories. Hizballah Secretary-General Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, [Hizballah officials] 'Abbs al-Musawi, Ibrahim al-Amin, Shaykh Muhammad Yazbak, Shaykh Na'im Qasim, members of Hizballah political bureau, and delegations from the Iranian and Algerian embassies in Beirut led the march. [passage omitted]

The demonstrators shouted slogans condemning the barbaric massacre, the Zionist enemy, and the U.S. invasion of the Gulf. The demonstrators marched in Bi'r al-'Abd streets, passed Harat Hurayk, and ended at the Hizballah Shura Council building, where the march turned into a massive rally.

Speaking on the occasion, Hizballah Secretary General Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli said the martyrs of al-Aqsa Mosque and of the intifadah give us honor, and whoever follows them will earn honor in this life and the afterlife. Let those who do not wish to join these martyrs reconsider their calculations on religion and honor, he added.

His eminence noted that the Arab world is divided into two groups: The first has been led for three years now by the mujahidin and men of honor in the land of Palestine, foremost among them being the late Imam Khomeyni, may God have mercy on him. The second is led by Israel

and the Star of David, and is crawling toward the arms of Shamir and Bush, and standing at the Zionists' doorstep, asking to be accepted in humiliation and submission. It is the group of slaves, traitors, criminals, conspirators, and those who sold their homelands and peoples to the Jews.

Shaykh al-Tufayli emphasized that this nation has reached the current level because of the policy of its rulers, who have handed the Ka'bah over to the heathen. He asked: Have the Muslim countries ever seen a time when Medina, Jerusalem, and Mecca are under the occupation and guidance of heathens and polytheists? [passage omitted]

Shaykh al-Tufayli said that the Islamic resistance in Lebanon is part of the forces assigned to liberate Jerusalem, but this resistance is under siege because it raised the slogan of fighting Israel. Our resisting heroes are threatened by death imposed by 'Arafat, who made himself leader of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat, he added, is besieging the resistance and the honor of Jerusalem and killing our children and elderly; therefore, the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories must put an end to this losing aggressor. [passage omitted]

Fadlallah Clarifies Remarks on Hostages, Detainees

NC0910173390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] 'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has called for a balanced solution of the issues of the Western hostages in Lebanon and the Lebanese and Palestinian detainees in the jails of the Israeli occupation.

In an interview with REUTER, Fadlallah said the settlement of these two humanitarian and political problems must be put in motion by all possible means. He denied a statement, attributed to him by a British newspaper, that he supports the separation of these two issues. He added that faulty translation might be responsible for the inaccuracy in interpreting his words. He noted that he did not call for a separation of the two issues but urged all parties to seek in their own various ways to resolve them.

Hostages Reportedly Being Prepared for Release

PM0910154490 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 9 Oct 90 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "Velayati To Visit Beirut; British Hostages Moved"]

[Text] Beirut, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Sources close to the people holding the Western hostages in Beirut have stated that the British hostages, including Terry Waite, have been moved from their places of detention in preparation for their release.

The sources added that the fact that the hostages have been moved indicates that the decision to release them has already been made and all that remains is the actual release and the arrangements for it.

Meanwhile, informed sources say that Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will visit Beirut this week in the first contact of its kind between Tehran and the present Lebanese regime.

Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi, the sources said, will receive Velayati during the visit, which is considered one of the fruits of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's talks in Tehran.

The sources added that, as well as the hostages issue, Velayati will also discuss the problem of the constant fighting between the Amal Movement and Hizballah and the possibility of sending Lebanese Army units to Iqlim al-Tuffah, where further clashes and casualties occurred yesterday.

Velayati's visit is seen as the first open official Iranian recognition of the legitimacy of President Ilyas al-Hirawi and his government.

Al-Huss Conveys to Bush Gulf Crisis Effects

*NC1010084990 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss gave U.S. President Bush a message during their recent meeting in New York that said: Lebanon has been exhausted and tormented by 16 years of devastating crisis. Lebanon deserves maximum care and attention from the international community.

The Iraqi invasion is considered a flagrant violation of international law and order. It has caused a terrible crisis in international balances and has led to a terrifying threat to world peace and stability. This invasion has led

to catastrophic repercussions in Lebanon, particularly on the level of suffering and destruction and with regard to the critical moment in Lebanon's struggle to end its crisis through the difficult al-Ta'if process in the face of opposition. The immediate results not only have been devastating in their economic and social implications but also in their pressing political effect as Lebanon finds itself on the verge of total collapse.

The present situation has exposed the government to huge, unbearable pressures which could, under the prevailing conditions, jeopardize the remainder of legitimacy.

French Ambassador at Odds With Paris, Beirut

*NC0610065590 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Text] Support is increasing for the legitimate government's measures to end the rebellion. In this connection, a senior French diplomatic source has announced that the French ambassador to Beirut is not carrying out his government's instructions. The source noted that the French Government has one policy and that this policy calls on General 'Awn to join the legitimate government. He added that France extends its full support to the government of President al-Hirawi and Prime Minister al-Huss.

In an interview with the newspaper AL-NAHAR, the source declared that France wishes to avert any bloodshed and any possible confrontation.

The newspaper AL-DIYAR has reported that Ambassador Rene Ala may not return to Beirut in the wake of the disagreement of views between him and the legitimate government.

Al-Asad, Al-Shar' Meet Japan's Foreign Minister

Al-Asad Deplores Iraqi Action

OW1110005790 Tokyo KYODO in English
0040 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Damascus, Oct. 11 KYODO—Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said Wednesday he deplored Iraq's military invasion of Kuwait and predicted that finding an early solution to the Mideast crisis will be difficult, Japanese officials said.

The president expressed the view when he met Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama at the Presidential Office in Damascus. Nakayama has been here since Monday to discuss with Syrian leaders the Persian Gulf crisis and economic assistance.

"Problems among Arab nations have been solved so far through talks. The Iraqi military action was deplorable," al-Asad was quoted by the officials as telling the Japanese minister.

He said the way to peace has not been paved yet, indicating an early solution to the Persian Gulf crisis will be difficult, according to the officials.

Nakayama praised the president's efforts to obtain consensus among Arab nations in solving the crisis, the officials said.

The foreign minister delivered a message from Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu praising Syria's stance in condemning the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait.

Al-Asad said the recent visit by Kaifu to Egypt and four other Middle East nations was beneficial to both the Arab countries and Japan, according to the officials.

Nakayama Remarks on Departure

JN1110070590 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2315 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] At 1730 yesterday [Wednesday], President Hafiz al-Asad received Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Japanese ambassador to Damascus. Nakayama conveyed Japanese Prime Minister Toshika Kaifu's regards to the president. The president thanked him and asked him to convey similar regards to Kaifu. The talks dealt with the current developments in the region.

At 1230 tonight, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and the accompanying delegation left Damascus after a three-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the chiefs of the Asian and Protocol Desks at the Foreign Ministry, the Japanese ambassador in Damascus, and the Embassy staff.

In a predeparture statement to a SANA correspondent, the Japanese foreign minister described the visit to Damascus as successful and fruitful. He said: I had the honor to meet with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam. I also held a series of talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. He said that he noticed, during the talks, that Syria adopts a firm stance on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and that it is making big efforts to find a solution to this crisis through total commitment to the Security Council resolutions. He affirmed that Japan values Syria's stance on this crisis.

Nakayama added: I also sensed that the Arab countries feel there is a need to find a peaceful solution to the crisis within the Arab community. He said: Syria has exerted big efforts to achieve real and effective Arab solidarity and plays a principle and leading role in regional issues. With regard to bilateral relations, Nakayama said that Japan and Syria will work to give momentum to cooperation between them.

Concluding his statement, the Japanese foreign minister said: I agreed with al-Shar' on the need to encourage bilateral cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the cultural, technological, and scientific fields.

Japan To Resume Economic Aid

OW1010143190 Tokyo KYODO in English
1402 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Damascus, Oct. 10 KYODO—Japan and Syria agreed Wednesday to call for settling the Persian Gulf crisis separately from other problems in the Middle East, Japanese officials said.

Foreign Ministers Taro Nakayama and Faruq al-Shar' reached the accord during the second round of talks at Syria's Foreign Ministry.

Iraq's President Saddam Husayn has linked the current Gulf crisis with the decades-long Arab-Israeli conflict.

Nakayama told al-Shar' that Japan will cooperate with other major economic powers, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank in extending assistance to countries affected by the Gulf crisis.

The Japanese foreign minister, here on a two-day visit starting Tuesday, offered to resume providing Japanese official development assistance by the end of 1990 to help finance a Syrian irrigation project, the officials said.

Nakayama and al-Shar' also agreed to promote technological cooperation and cultural exchanges, they said.

During the first round of talks Tuesday, Nakayama expressed appreciation for Syria's tough stand against Iraq and promised to resume economic aid after a four-year break.

Japan removed Syria from the government-financed soft-loan program four years ago after Syria delayed repayments of outstanding credits.

Afghanistan

Leaders Respond to Al-Aqsa Violence

Najibullah Message to 'Arafat

LD1110063590 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0502 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 10, BAKHTAR [dateline as received] Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan, has communicated a condolence message to Yasir 'Arafat, president of Palestine state and leader of PLO condemning the attack and the opening of fire by Israeli forces on the peaceful Palestinian demonstrators in Jerusalem.

President Najibullah in his message on behalf of the government and people of Afghanistan and on his own has expressed his sympathy about this tragic event and has strongly condemned this criminal action of Israeli forces against Palestinians.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Incident

LD1110063090 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0502 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 10, BAKHTAR [dateline as received]—A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, RA, about the attack of Israeli forces on the peaceful Palestinian demonstrators in Jerusalem stated as such: Recently, the Israeli forces in bloody attacks have either killed or injured a great number of Palestinians who were engaged in praying in the sacred premises which has caused the sadness of the Islam world particularly the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

While the people of Afghanistan share the mourning of Palestinian people condemn this bloody action and consider it as against all the Islamic principles and in full contradiction with the world declaration of human rights. [sentence as received] The Republic of Afghanistan declares its support to the proposals of Palestine state about the holding of international conference regarding the Middle East with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council countries concerned and with the independent participation of PLO as a sole representative of Palestinians. We are confident that the holding of such conference is a logical solution for the determination of Palestinian fate, for the return of Palestinians to their territory, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the official recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the country.

Pakistani Charge Summoned To Receive Protest

LD1010154790 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1430 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Department of Information and Publication reports that the Pakistani charge d'affaires was this afternoon summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where a strongly worded protest note was

conveyed to him by the first political directorate. The note states that there is real evidence and reports of Pakistani military officials—members of the ISI—carrying out subversive acts inside Afghanistan within the Gulbuddin units. Muhammad Atef, son of Muhammad Monir, a Pakistani ISI officer and a Pakistani spy, was recently captured by the Afghan security forces in the area of Qandahar Province. He has revealed in a confession that 20 ISI officers were directly involved in an attack on Zabul.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry strongly protests such aggressive acts, which are blatant violations of the Geneva Accords and the norms of international relations. These attacks increase tension in the region, and the protest demands that the responsible Pakistani authorities prevent such violations in the future. The grave consequences of such a repetition would rest the Government of Pakistan.

Ministry Submits Protests on Pakistan to UN

LD1110070890 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0456 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 10, BAKHTAR [dateline as received]—The flagrant violations of Pakistan from the provisions of the Geneva Accords and the resolution of the 44th sessions of the UN General Assembly were handed over today to the Office of the UN Secretary General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP) through notes Nos. 1557 and 1558 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan in Kabul.

In the notes of the RA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs precise and documented information have been given to OSGAP on 7 instances of wanton violations of Pakistan from the provisions of the Geneva agreements. The notes urged the said UN office in Kabul to investigate into the mentioned violations of Pakistan in accordance with Para 7 and document No. 4 of the accords and inform the special envoy of the UN secretary general and the RA's side of the result.

Bangladesh

Police Kill Protesters; Explosions at Secretariat

BK1010134490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 10 (AFP)—Police shot dead three anti-government demonstrators in downtown Dhaka Wednesday as an eight-year old opposition campaign to oust Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad gained momentum.

At least 50 homemade bombs were set off around the government's high security secretariat complex, the target for an opposition sit-in demonstration, while police and activists exchanged bricks and stones. Three

men died and 27 people were being treated for bullet wounds after the clash, a doctor at the Dhaka Medical College Hospital said.

Another 70 people, including a top opposition leader, were hurt in the bomb attacks and when police used batons and threw stones back at activists, who left at least five policemen injured. Seven cars, including diplomatic vehicles, were set ablaze during the demonstration in front of a building housing the U.S. Cultural Center downtown.

Begum Khaleda Zia, leader of the opposition Bangladesh Nationalists Party (BNP), vowed revenge and called for a half-day general strike in the capital Thursday. Begum Zia's left hand was injured when police used batons and tear gas in the Purana Paltan downtown district where her seven-party alliance was demonstrating.

Sitting on a roadside pavement, Begum Zia told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE soon after the incident that the police action was "barbarous and inhuman and Mr. Ershad has to pay dearly with blood for this action." "We will not let this go unpunished, we take revenge," she warned without saying what action the opposition would take.

Supporters of the BNP dominated alliance, one of the three opposition groupings, first whipped and then burned an effigy of Mr. Ershad as activists chanted slogans like "Burn Ershad, Burn" and "We Want Murdered Ershad's Chair." Political observers here said Wednesday's events gave the opposition campaign against Mr. Ershad a much-needed boost. The general has ruled this South Asian country with an iron fist for the past eight years after seizing power from a BNP government in a 1982 bloodless coup.

The chief of the Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, called for unity within the opposition during a sit-in by thousands of supporters near Gulistan District. "We must be united to achieve our goals", she said at the sit-in led by her eight-party alliance. "Pray to Allah to help us remove this corrupt and autocratic Ershad regime."

Sheik Hasina charged that the military top brass was using the security forces to achieve its own ends, adding that she and her party had nothing against the forces. She announced a half-day nationwide strike October 16 and a dawn-to-dusk work stoppage November 10 to mark the third anniversary to brief unity among the disjointed opposition that took the Anti-Ershad campaign to its peak.

The day-long campaign three years ago claimed several lives but collapsed. Nirmal Sen of a left-leaning five-party grouping appealed to opposition supporters to "not do anything that will ruin our unity," adding that "without understanding amongst ourselves we cannot win this campaign."

Clashes also erupted during the demonstrations of the eight-party and five-party alliances, leaving several policemen and activists injured. Opposition sources said

the three alliances would meet Thursday through their liaison committees to chalk out a future program after achieving a long-cherished momentum in Wednesday's demonstrations. Mr. Ershad returned home Monday after an eight-day visit to the United States.

Opposition Plans Concerted Drive To Oust Ershad

BK1110013590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0102 GMT
11 Oct 90

[By Nadeem Qadir]

[Text] Dhaka, Oct 11 (AFP)—Bangladesh's long-divided opposition was mapping a united drive to oust President Hussain Mohammad Ershad after anti-government demonstrations that left at least five people dead. "We want a united opposition," Begum Khaleda Zia of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) said as her party planned to meet Thursday with the left-leaning, five-party alliance headed by Nirmal Sen, and a third group.

Mr. Sen appealed to opposition supporters "not to do anything that will ruin our unity," adding that "without understanding amongst ourselves we cannot win this campaign." Begum Zia claimed that six of her supporters were shot dead and several hundred injured and detained by police in Wednesday's anti-government demonstrations.

"Police brutally killed six of our workers and attacked our peaceful demonstration unprovoked," she told reporters. "We will not let this go unpunished, we will take revenge," she warned without saying what action the opposition would take. "Mr. Ershad has to pay dearly with blood for this action."

Begum Zia, who was slightly injured when police baton charged her supporters rallying in downtown Dhaka, accused the police of "purposefully attacking top leaders." She had called for a half-day general strike in the capital Thursday, but later said she supported a dawn-to-dusk stoppage called by the BNP-dominated Dhaka University Central Students Union.

Begum Zia said at least 150 BNP supporters were detained and an unspecified number injured at the demonstrations to revitalise the eight-year-old campaign demanding the resignation of the president. The protesters also demanded free and fair elections under a neutral caretaker government. The other opposition forces rallied elsewhere in the capital and reported similar attacks by police. An official source confirmed five deaths, and police would not provide figures for the number arrested.

Political observers here said the events gave the opposition campaign a "much-needed" boost and a cause for unity. A third opposition leader, Sheikh Hasina Wajed, chief of the Awami League, called for unity among the opposition at a rally where thousands of slogan chanting supporters had gathered.

"Without unity we cannot reach our goals," she said. "Pray to Allah that we can bring an end to this autocratic regime soon." Sheikh Hasina called for a half-day nationwide strike on Tuesday and a dawn-to-dusk work stoppage November 10 to mark the third anniversary of a brief unity among the historically disjointed opposition.

Mr. Ershad has ruled this South Asian country for eight years after seizing power from the BNP government in a 1982 bloodless coup. Mr. Ershad in an official function was quoted by the national television as saying that Wednesday's protest served to tell people that the opposition was "still alive." Mr. Ershad criticized the opposition for ruining young lives.

"I abolished my (ruling) Jatiya Party's Student Wing (in 1986) to help restore calm on campus and make education free from violence," he said, but the opposition continued to "use the students." At least 50 homemade bombs were set off around the government's high-security secretariat complex, the target for the opposition's sit-in demonstration, while police and activists exchanged bricks and stones. Another 70 people were hurt in the bomb attacks, and when police used batons and threw stones back at activists at least five policemen were injured.

Activists also burned 15 cars and damaged another 15, witnesses said. Seven cars, including diplomatic vehicles, were set ablaze during the demonstration in front of a building housing the U.S. Cultural Centre.

India

Complete Ban on Trade With Iraq, Kuwait Imposed

BK1010105390 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The government has imposed a complete ban on trade with Iraq and Kuwait. According to a notification of the Commerce Ministry issued in New Delhi today, requests for supplies of medical and food stuff will, however, be considered on humanitarian grounds.

President's Rule Imposed in Karnataka Province

BK1010133090 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Karnataka has been brought under the president's rule and the state assembly has been kept under suspended animation. A proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House] in New Delhi this evening to this effect. Earlier, this morning a report was received from the state governor which said that utter confusion is prevailing in the state at the political and administrative levels. The governor said the spirit of joint responsibility of the Cabinet has been totally shattered. He also referred to the communal violence in the state which has claimed a number of lives and resulted in loss of property worth several crores of rupees. The governor

expressed the view that the situation at present is showing no sign of getting under control. The governor had said that he has come to the conclusion that the situation has arisen in which the government in Karnataka cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. He, therefore, recommended the imposition of president's rule in the state for a short spell without dissolving the assembly.

Official sources said in New Delhi that the Union Cabinet met this morning and considered the governor's report. The prime minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, also met the president in the afternoon and apprised him of the political situation in Karnataka. It may be recalled that the political crisis in the state was triggered off by Chief Minister Mr. Virendra Patil's refusal to step down in deference to the wishes of the Congress-I high command on Sunday last.

Congress-I Criticizes Action

BK1010162090 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The Congress-I has described the imposition of president's rule in Karnataka as unconstitutional and politically motivated. Speaking to newsmen, the party spokesman, Mr. V.N. Gadgil, said it is an insult to the people of Karnataka who had given an overwhelming mandate in favor of the party. Earlier, the party president, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, with some members of the working committee of his party called on President Mr. R. Venkataraman. In a memorandum submitted to him, Mr. Gandhi said that there has not been any break of constitutional authority in Karnataka and that his party enjoys an overwhelming majority in the assembly. He said a change of leadership is a matter to be determined by the members of the legislative party and not to be enquired into by the governor. He alleged that as the governor had interfered in the affairs of the party by taking sides in the issue of the elections of a new leader, he could not be an impartial judge of the situation. Mr. Gandhi also alleged that the chief minister, Mr. Virendra Patil, who had lost majority support in the assembly, had no constitutional authority to advise to the governor to dissolve the assembly. Speaking to newsmen later, Mr. Gandhi further alleged that the ruling party at the center was playing its role through the governor.

BJP President Criticizes

BK1110101890 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] president, Mr. L.K. Advani, has appealed that no communal color should be given to his Rath Yatra [a 10,000-km journey by chariot from Somnath Temple in Gujarat to the disputed shrine in Ayodhya]. Addressing a crowded press conference in Udaipur this morning, Mr. Advani asserted that his Rath Yatra is not against any community and not politically motivated.

Reacting to the political crisis in Karnataka, he said president's rule has been imposed in haste. He said the crisis is within the ruling Congress-I and the question of losing the confidence of the assembly should have been conventionally decided on the floor of the house and not by the governor of the state.

Army Takes Control of Kashmir Provincial Capital

BK1110010890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1811 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Srinagar, India, Oct 10 (AFP)—The Army took control of this summer capital of Kashmir late Wednesday and was ordered to shoot on sight anyone found resorting to violence after 17 people were killed in overnight battles, officials said. Ghulam Abbas, the Srinagar district magistrate who authorised the Army to take control of Srinagar, also had imposed an indefinite curfew on the city. Srinagar is the urban hub of militants fighting for independence from India.

At least 30 people have died in three days of street battles and fires in residential and commercial districts here. Officials described the situation Wednesday as "tense but under control." Thousands of residents are reported to have fled the burned-out areas of the city and taken shelter in mosques.

Militants showered rockets on the state government headquarters, the high courts and other government office buildings, causing minor structural damage. But officials said there were no casualties.

The Army was called in to help civil authorities curb militant violence in enforcing a four-day-old curfew in 12 localities of Srinagar. R.S. Kohar, deputy commandant of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), and two CRPF troopers were injured in a gunfire attack by the militants, a government spokesman said. He said earlier that four Moslem militants died in gunbattles with security forces in the outlying Rainwari area of Srinagar. The Rainwari gunbattles also left four civilians and two Border Security Force (BSF) troopers dead.

In the center of the city, six civilians were killed and 15 people, five of them BSF troopers, were injured in running street battles between the militants and security forces, the spokesman said. Meanwhile, Kashmir's newspapers reappeared for the first time since last week and the Kashmiri editors' conference issued a statement here saying it had decided to resume publication.

The group had suspended publication citing "pressure from certain quarters" following a bomb explosion blamed on militants, but Wednesday's statement said the editors "would not submit to pressure from any quarter whatsoever." The statement also condemned alleged harassment of reporters by security forces and demanded the release of two jailed editors.

Civic services were paralysed here for the 26th day by a mass strike by state government employees demanding

the reinstatement of five senior colleagues. The five were dismissed last month for signing a letter to human rights organisations protesting alleged atrocities by Indian security forces in Kashmir, India's only Moslem majority state which is contested by Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported that Kashmir Governor Girish Saxena had left for New Delhi to hold discussions with the federal government on the escalating violence in Srinagar. The news agency quoted official sources as saying that Mr. Saxena, who was appointed by New Delhi in May to take over the troubled state, was likely to meet with Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Also high on the proposed talks agenda was how to deal with the state employees strike, PTI said. Kashmir, where more than 1,700 have been killed in violence linked to the independence campaign so far this year, is under the direct rule of Delhi.

Premier Calls for Peace on Disputed Shrine Issue

BK1110084390 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister has again appealed to all political parties, organizations, and the people not to take any action or do anything that may threaten peace and goodwill among various communities. In a statement in New Delhi last evening, Mr. V.P. Singh allayed the apprehensions of both communities and said that the interim order of the Allahabad High Court for maintenance of status quo on the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid [disputed shrine claimed by both Hindus and Muslims] issue will be fully honored and also the safety of structures on the disputed site at Ayodhya will be ensured at all costs. He said the Muslim leaders should shed their apprehensions and there is no need to form any protection squads to protect the mosque on the 30th of this month. The prime minister referred to the recommendations of the National Integration Council meeting in Madras last month, which had appealed to all concerned for continuing dialogue to consider and decide the site of the temple at Ayodhya and finding a solution to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Singh said in pursuance of the decision of the National Integration Council, he appeals to both Hindus and Muslims and all countrymen to ensure peace and maintain communal harmony at this critical juncture. The prime minister said the center is taking all necessary steps to uphold peace and maintain law and order.

V.P. Singh Praises Sarkaria Commission Report

BK1010121090 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister has said that the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations will promote harmonious relationship between the Center and the states on a long-term basis. Mr. V.P. Singh said that while a strong center is necessary to protect the country's unity and integrity and to coordinate the uniform policy on the

national issues, strong and viable states are also a must for meeting regional aspirations and a balanced socioeconomic development. Mr. Singh was addressing the first meeting of the Inter-state Council in New Delhi today.

The prime minister in his address also dwelt upon the various suggestions made by the Sarkaria Commission with regard to legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the center and the states. He said the matter regarding consignment tax has been brought before the council for evolving a consensus as the Center is keen on augmenting states resources. Mr. V.P. Singh assured the states that the rates of additional excise duty on yarn will be so worked out to compensate states for the loss of revenue on account of abolition of the sales tax on the item. The prime minister called for deterrent action against tax evaders to boost resource mobilization efforts. He urged the states to set up special courts for the speedy trial of economic offenders. He regretted that only 11 states have so far responded to the recommendation of the Law Commission in this regard.

In his address, the home minister, Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, has expressed concern over the fissiparous and divisive tendencies in certain parts of the country and called for cohesive action by the center and states to put them down. Referring to the communal situation in the country, the home minister asked the states to ensure speedy trial of offenders by referring the cases to special courts. He also called for increased representation to the minorities in the police force.

Train Set on Fire; 47 Killed, 14 Injured

BK1010125990 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0916 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] In Andhra Pradesh, 47 passengers were burnt to death and 14 injured when a bogey [carriage] of Kakatiya fast passenger [train] going from Hyderabad to Warangal was set on fire near Cherlappally station on Secunderabad-Kazipet section on 9th October evening. According to some eye-witnesses a group of local young men entered bogey, closed all doors, poured some highly inflammable liquid and lit a matchstick. A senior South-Central Railway officer told AIR [All India Radio] correspondent that nearly 100 passengers were in bogey when incident took place. Bodies charred beyond recognition were brought to Secunderabad and kept at Usmania General Hospital mortuary.

Fourteen others who have received burn injuries are also being treated in hospital. Young men who set fire to bogey are said to be Naxalites [Maoist group]. Meanwhile, Deputy Railway Minister Ajay Singh and chairman and senior officials of railway board have rushed to site of mishap. Ex-gratia payments ranging between 500 rupees to 5,000 rupees are being given to injured and to next of kin of dead.

Iran

Iraqi Delegation Arrives in Tehran for Talks

To Discuss POW's, Border

LD1010171190 Tehran IRNA in English 1508 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Iraqi Deputy Foreign Minister Wisam al-Zahawi arrived here Wednesday afternoon at the head of a delegation. Al-Zahawi, who is returning the visit of his Iranian counterpart Manuchehr Mottaki to Iraq last month, will hold talks with the latter on resumption of the POW's swap, demarcation of the common border and reopening of the two countries' embassies in the respective capitals. Mottaki who is in charge of international affairs at the Foreign Ministry received the Iraqi delegation at Mehrabad Airport.

Mottaki Stresses POW Issue

NC1110071790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The first round of talks between the Iranian and Iraqi deputy foreign ministers was held yesterday evening at our Foreign Ministry. Mr. al-Zahawi, the senior undersecretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, expressed his pleasure at visiting Iran and said that the objectives of his visit were to follow up previous talks and to discuss the reopening of embassies and the issue of Israel [as heard; announcer corrects herself, changing "Israel" to "POW's" throughout rest of item].

In this meeting, Mr. Mottaki, the Iranian deputy foreign minister for international affairs, stressed Iran's interest in the POW issue. It was decided that committees should be set up for the demarcation of boundaries, discussion of the POW issue, and the reopening of the respective embassies.

Committees Established

JN1110080990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, 11 Oct (INA)—The first round of talks between Iraq and Iran at the level of Foreign Ministry under secretaries was held in Tehran last night. The Iraqi side was headed by Wisam al-Zahawi and the Iranian side by Manuchehr Mottaki.

During the talks, it was decided to set up committees to discuss the demarcation of the common border, the issue of prisoners of war [POW's], and the reopening of embassies. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tehran yesterday on an official visit to Iran.

President Sets Mourning Day for Jerusalem Victims

*LD1110110590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[Text] In the wake of the unprecedented crimes of the Zionists in the massacre of the Muslim and defenseless people of Palestine, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared a day of public mourning all over the country tomorrow, Friday 12 October. In a statement released today, various groups of Iran's ever-present-on-the-scene people are asked to participate actively in special ceremonies which will be held all over the country on the instruction of the esteemed leader, to raise their cry of protest against this crime of the Zionists which has hurt the soul and heart of Islam's ummah and free people of the world; and to inform the world and international forums of the hatred they feel toward the Zionist and their criminal supporters.

Parliament Condemns Killings

*LD1010131590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Following the recent crimes of the regime occupying Jerusalem in martyring the victimized Palestinians, members of the Majles issued a statement condemning the usurper Israel and declaring that the heirs to the lofty thoughts of the wise and brave man, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, may he be blessed by God, will never surrender to the false notion that the period of post-cold war coexistence has now arrived.

The statement says in part: Our nation believes that as long as America is America and as long as force and capital remain the keyholder and the ringleader of the world, and as long as the vital passage ways of Islamic territory remain under U.S. control through governments that are its mercenaries and stooges, one cannot be happy with international and diplomatic plays. It is only through jihad and martyrdom that the nations can achieve their rights.

At the end of the statement it was announced that the unbreakable bond of the heroic people of Iran with the aspiration of Palestine demands safeguarding the sanctity of the blood of the dear Palestinians. [passage omitted]

Majles Deputy Speaker Comments

*LD1010132790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] This morning's open session of the Islamic Majles was chaired by Mr. Hashemian, deputy speaker of the Majles. During this session, Mr. Hashemian spoke about the latest crime of the regime occupying Jerusalem in killing tens of Palestinian Muslims in the al-Aqsa mosque. He called for an all-round struggle of Muslims against that regime and asked the world of Islam to employ all of its resources to assist the Palestine Islamic Front and the struggle against Zionism.

He said: As long as this usurper and murderous regime lasts, the region will see these kinds of crimes. The Majles deputy speaker added: Those governments and comprising organizations that accept policies on the survival of the usurper Israeli Government are definitely committing treason against Islam and mankind.

He emphasized that Islamic nations should reject the survival of Israel, and while condemning some of the heads of Islamic countries for their deviationist policies instead of struggle against the regime occupying Jerusalem, he called on Islamic nations to act on their Islamic duties and to rise alongside each other for the destruction of Israel.

He pointed to the Kuwait issue and the presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf and the holy shrine which has led to the diversion of public attention from the aggression of the Zionist regime against the rights of Muslims. He said: The U.S. veto of the latest resolution of the UN Security Council clearly shows the latter's hostility toward Islam. He called on Islamic authorities and seminaries to react strongly in giving assistance to the Palestine Islamic Front and the resistance against Zionism. He also praised the stances adopted by officials toward Palestinian Muslims. [passage omitted]

Islamic Guard Condemns Attack

*LD1110084990 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Guard Corps [IRGC] has issued a statement condemning the crimes of the Quds occupying regime and announcing the readiness of the IRGC and the mobilization corps to assist the struggles of Palestinian militants.

The statement condemns the recent massacre and continues: The extensive suppression of the Palestinian uprising by the occupiers has been met by a deadly silence of a number of countries, especially the reactionary Arab regimes of the region. This has made the Quds occupying regime more vicious in its crimes. The U.S. Government allows itself to veto [the resolutions] that condemn Israel at the United Nations. By this action, it has proved its deep rooted animosity toward Islam to the whole world.

The statement asks the freedom loving youth of the globe, particularly the Muslims of the region, to formulate resistance cells to attack the Zionist bases, thus cleansing the world from this unclean germ.

Qom Seminaries Call for Jihad

*LD1010173990 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] [Announcer] Following the latest crimes of the Zionist regime and the killing of defenseless Palestinian Muslims in the al-Aqsa Mosque, lecturers, scholars, students, and clergymen of the Qom Seminary this morning closed the seminary classes, and took part in the

big march, displaying their anger and contempt for these atrocious crimes. We draw your attention to a report on this issue:

[Unidentified reporter] After assembling in the Qom Seminary and listening to the speech delivered by Aya-tollah Sane'i who condemned this merciless killing, the demonstrators marched from the seminary to the pure shrine of holy Ma'sumeh—God's peace be upon her. The marchers chanted slogans such as: Death to America; Death to Israel [passage omitted]; and gathered in the Qom's Martyr Square. In continuation of the ceremonies the resolution of the march was read out and was approved, with further slogan chanting by those present.

While expressing condolences on the occasion of the martyrdom of the Palestinian revolutionary Muslim to the eminent leader and the Islamic ummah, the lecturers, scholars, students, and clergymen of Qom seminary declared in this resolution their preparedness to struggle against criminal Israel, and called on the eminent leader to issue the order for jihad for the liberation of al-Quds, so that alongside the Islamic ummah they may rise to destroy that cancerous growth.

In this resolution the officials of the Islamic Republic have been requested to call a nationwide march to declare revulsion against the latest crime of the Zionists, and the preparedness of the Muslim people of Iran to free Palestine from the claws of the usurper Israeli regime.

Preliminary Results in Tehran Election Reported

*LD1010134590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Please pay attention to the latest figures on votes in the polling for the Assembly of Experts in Tehran, which we have just received:

Total number of votes cast: 1,671,143. Within that total, the following received the highest number of votes: Hashemi-Rafsanjani with 1,442,928 votes; Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni with 1,137,999 votes; Meshkini with 1,072,391 votes; Emami-Kashani with 1,060,043 votes; Mohamad Yazdi with 914,587 votes; Mohammadi-Gilani with 765,122 votes; Reyshahri with 673,899 votes; Asadi-Khonsari with 662,318 votes; Baqeri-Kani with 625,782 votes; Rasuli with 579,333 votes; Azari-Gomi with 562,690 votes; Rezvani with 531,799 votes; Anvari with 515,534 votes; Rasti-Kashani with 510,619 votes; Khosroshahi with 491,374 votes; and Taher Shams with 466,368 votes. Vote-counting continues in the Tehran constituency.

Final Results Detailed

*LD1110124390 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT
11 Oct 90*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 11, IRNA—Final results of the elections for the second eight-year term of the Experts Assembly held last Monday in 22 constituencies throughout the country were released Wednesday night. 76 Candidates have been elected to the 83-member

assembly from 21 provinces. Elections were not held in the three provinces of Gilan, Boushehr and Sistan-Baluchestan where the number of candidates were not sufficient.

According to the final results a total of 1,840,581 of votes were cast in the capital. Those elected from the capital are:

- 1- Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani
- 2- Ahmad Khomeyni
- 3- 'Ali Meshkini
- 4- Mohammad Emami-Kashani
- 5- Mohammad Yazdi
- 6- Mohammad Mohammadi Gilani
- 7- Mohammad Mohammadi Rey-Shahri
- 8- Abolqasem Asadi Khonsari
- 9- Mohammad Baqeri Kani
- 10- Hashem Rasouli Mahalati
- 11- Ahmad Azari Qomi
- 12- Gholam Reza Rezvani
- 13- Mohieddin Anvari
- 14- Rasti Kashani
- 15- Hadi Khosrow-Shahi

Meanwhile, Abolqasem Sarhadi-Zadeh was elected from Tehran in the Majlis by-elections held simultaneously last Monday in several cities, securing 614,142 out of 1,181,182 of votes.

Partial Results of Assembly of Experts Election

*LD1010135990 Tehran IRNA in English 1005 GMT
10 Oct 90*

[All names as received]

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Results of the last Monday elections for the second term of the 83-member Experts Assembly have been released in 19 out of 24 provinces with the rest including Tehran expected this evening. Those elected so far are:

Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari Province: 1-Ebrahim Haj Amini Najaf Abadi; West Azarbaijan Province: 1-'Ali Akbar Qoreishi, 2-Sadeq Najmi, 3-'Ali Ahmadi Pour Sokhlouei; East Azarbaijan Province: 1-Moslem Malak-outi, 2-Biok Khalil Zadeh, 3-Morteza Banifazl, 4-Mohsen Mojtabeh Shabestari, 5-'Ali Oroumian, 6-Mohammad 'Ali Haqqi, 7-Abolfazl Seyyed Reihani; Khorasan Province: 1-Abolhassan Moqadasi, 2-Abolqasem Khazali, 3-Abbas Vaez Tabasi, 4-Esmail Ferdousi-Pour, 5-'Ali Asghar Masoumi, 6-Habibollah Mehman Navaz, 7-Abdoljavad Gharavian, 8-'Ali Akbar Alizadeh Yazdi; Kerman Province: 1-Mohammad 'Ali Movahedi Kermani, 2-Mohammad Javad Hojjati Kermani, 3-Mohiyeddin Fazel Harandi; Hormozgan Province: 1-Mirza Mohammad Anvari; Fars Province: 1-Mohammad Sadeq Haeri, [no number two as received], 3-Asadollah Imani, 4-Mohammad Hoseyn Hoseyni, 5-'Ali Sheikh Movahed, 6-Mohammad Faqih; Zanjan Province: 1-Hadi Bareekbin, 2-Esmail Mousavi, 3-Hassan Mousavi-Pour, 4-Abbas 'Ali Amid; Ilam Province: 1-Qorban 'Ali Dorri Najafabadi; Mazandaran

Province: 1-Abdollah Vaez Javadi, 2-Kazem Nourmofidi, 3-Hadi Rowhani Rad, 4-Esmail Salehi Fard, 5-Habibollah Taheri; Esfahan Province: 1-Jalal Taheri Hoseyn Abadi, 2-Mehdi Yasrobi, 3-Hoseyn Mazaheri, 4-Morteza Moqtadaei, 5-Esmail Hashemi; Bakhtaran Province: 1-Mohammad Reza Kazemi Moomvandi, 2-Mojtaba Haj Akhond; Khuzestan Province: 1-Mohammad 'Ali Musavi Jazayeri, 2-Ahmad Jannati, 3-Mohsen Mohammad Araqi, 4-Taqi Mesbah Yazdi; Bovir Ahmadi va Kohkiluyeh Province: 1-Karamatollah Malek Hoseyni.

Names of eight representatives elected from five provinces of Kordestan, Central, Hamedan, Yazd and Semnan were announced by the state elections headquarters on Tuesday. 76 of the candidates who achieve the majority of votes in the elections in 21 constituencies will be elected to the Assembly.

Returns of Second Round

NC1010070690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The State Elections Headquarters has posted the final results of the elections for the second round of the Assembly of Experts in Khuzestan and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Provinces as of 0700 today:

In Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province, out of the total of 104,691 ballots cast, Mr. Seyyed Karamatollah Malek-Hoseyni received 94,183 votes and was elected.

In Khuzestan Province, out of the total of 586,591 ballots cast, Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Musavi-Jazayeri received 412,396 votes; Mr. Ahmad Jannati received 342,153 votes; Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Shafi'i received 320,373 votes; Mr. Mohsen Mohammadi-'Eraqi alias Araki received 287,834 votes; Mr. Taqi Mesbah-Yazdi received 264,930 votes; and Mr. Mohammad Hoseyn Mojtahedi alias Aqa Bozorg received 261,032 votes. From among them Mr. Seyyed Mohammad [as heard] 'Ali Musavi-Jazayeri, Mr. Ahmad Jannati, Mr. Seyyed 'Ali Shafi'i, Mr. Mohsen Mohammadi-'Eraqi alias Araki, and Mr. Taqi Mesbah-Yazdi received the relative majority of votes and were elected.

Meanwhile, the counting of ballots continues in the Tehran constituency and the compatriots will be informed of the results immediately after the ballots are counted and the results posted to the Elections Headquarters.

Nuri Interviewed on Assembly of Experts Election

LD0810145990

[Editorial report] At 1316 GMT on 8 October, during its coverage of the Assembly of Experts election, which was in progress when watch began at 0700 GMT and was resumed after the 1030 GMT newscast, Tehran Domestic Service in Persian carries a seven-minute recorded interview with Interior Minister 'Abdollah Nuri.

Asked when the election results will be announced, Nuri says: "Except for Tehran province, the counting of votes is expected to be completed and the results announced within 24 hours." About the reasons for the delay in Tehran he says: "Because of the large number of candidates and votes and the size of the constituency, naturally it will probably—no, definitely—take more than 24 hours."

Nuri is then asked about the part played by air transport facilities in the election. He replies: For security purposes throughout the country, in addition to providing services needed during the elections certain facilities, such as those at the disposal of the military and security forces, are required. And they are ready to provide them. This includes the various army aviation units. We need to use the helicopters of the military and security forces. According to my information, in 14 provinces 22 helicopters have been providing voting facilities in villages that lack proper access or have difficulty in taking part in the election but are anxious to do so. It is necessary for us to provide them with this service and take ballot boxes to them so that they may take part. This has been done.

Nuri goes on to thank the pilots for their efforts. In reply to a final question about extension of voting hours, he says: So far the deadline has been extended in 18 provinces, out of the 21 provinces in which elections are being held. Three provinces have not requested extensions yet, but may do so within the next few minutes.

Finally, he calls on the public to go to the polling stations before closing time so that there is no need to extend the voting hours.

Commentary Views Assembly's 'Sensitive Role'

LD0910170590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1105 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The Assembly of Experts plays a sensitive role in terms of its duties and authorities, namely the appointment of a leader, the supervision of the leadership council, and the dismissal of the leader for the sake of safeguarding the revolution and preventing any deviations in its path, since the slightest slip in their actions could change the course of the leadership in which case the deviation by the leadership will lead to the deviation of the revolution.

Now that the people by their prodigious presence have fulfilled their duties by casting votes at the ballot boxes for their candidates at the Experts Assembly, the people's chosen experts bear a heavy responsibility on their shoulders in the implementation of which they should exercise the necessary precision and finesse. [passage omitted]

It is in view of this heavy responsibility that the experts—bearing in mind the divine criteria in the implementation their duties—can in the words of our demised imam "shield the revolution from the danger of deviation."

President Cites 'Zionist Aggression' in Sudan

EA0410172590 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1056 GMT
4 Oct 90

[Text] Khartoum, 4 October (SUNA)—Noon yesterday The Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, received Colonel Sulayman Muhammad Sulayman, National Salvation Revolution Command Council member and the head of the Sudanese delegation currently visiting Tehran, with whom he discussed bilateral cooperation and development in the Gulf crisis.

Today's issue of "AL-INQADH AL-WATANI" newspaper quoted Tehran radio as saying that the Iranian president had stressed that his country would support the National Salvation Revolution against Zionist aggression in southern Sudan. The Iranian president said what was going in the south in terms of support for the rebel movement led by John Garang constituted direct Zionist interference, which he described as a threat to the Islamic nation. He stressed that his country would provide Sudan with unlimited support to fend off the threat. His excellency said cooperation between the two countries would greatly expand in all fields in the future.

President Addresses Navy Fifth Course Graduates**Praises Role of Navy**

LD1010133790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Graduation ceremonies of the fifth course of the Command and Staff College of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the beginning of the sixth course of the college were held this morning in the presence of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the president of the Republic.

Also present at the ceremonies were the chief of staff of the commander-in-chief of the forces, the commander-in-chief of the Islamic revolution guards corps, the chief of joint staff of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the chief of the ideological-political office attached to the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the commander of the Navy, a number of commanders, personnel, professors and cadets of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the ceremonies the Chief of the Navy Command and Staff College first submitted a report on the fifth course to the president of the Republic. Then, the child of one of the martyrs, a model freed pilot, a model professor, and a model military person received their prizes from the president of the Republic. Outstanding cadets also received their certificates.

In continuation of the ceremonies, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to the fact that today the Persian Gulf is under the guard of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed the Navy personnel, saying:

During the period of sacred defense you proved to the peoples of the region and the world that you are the best guardians of the security in the Persian Gulf—a region which provides the world with dynamism. That is why the Persian Gulf region is truly different from other seas, and the position of its coastline is unique on the planet earth because of the valuable coastlines it has around it.

The president added: Today everybody sees how a move leading to the disruption of balance in the region has been confronted by international reaction; similar events have taken place in Panama, the Suez Canal, and other sensitive points in the world, but they have not been confronted that way.

Referring to the fact that the largest coastline and strategically the best regions of the Persian Gulf are on the Iranian coast, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Faithful forces and the youth must know that the Navy is one of the most important centers in which they can serve. The commanders of the Navy must, meanwhile, take every opportunity to deepen the training and improve the quality of their forces.

Referring to the role of the Navy in the Persian Gulf region, the president addressed the personnel of the forces and said: The Persian Gulf and its very valuable islands must be guarded and made prosperous through your efforts. Meanwhile, marine transportation can play a very important role in making those islands prosperous.

Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Today, despite all the past difficulties, we have at our disposal the kind of armed forces which are happy, solid, stronger than when the war was started and very fruitfully experienced, who are on a clear path for future. He also praised the martyrs and expressed his appreciation to the families of martyrs, the disabled, and the POW's. According to our reporter, the forces at the field went on parade past the podium. Then the president of the Republic paid an inspection visit to the Navy Command and Staff College.

Further Remarks on Navy

LD1010211890 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1600 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] After inspecting the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces Navy Command and Staff College [DAFUS-E NEDAJA] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said this to our correspondent:

[Begin Hashemi-Rafsanjani recording] In my opinion the importance of the DAFUS-E NEDAJA is the fact that our Navy enjoys a significant importance in the region. We cannot afford not to have an up-to-date Navy considering the heavy responsibility we have to safeguard the region's security. The Command and Staff College plays a very vital role in raising the quality of the Navy. The more capable personnel of the Navy enter the Command and Staff College, undergo the necessary

training, raise the level of their quality and raising those levels will result in new changes in that force.

It has been a few years since that work began during the war. I wanted to see if the training is satisfactory or not? With the little time I had, which did not permit me to pay attention to the graduates' final works, I inspected the programs only at a superficial level. I saw the titles and I was informed at a superficial level.

But reports indicate that DAFUS-E NEDAJA can be an influential step toward transforming the Navy. Of course the fifth program demonstrated relatively good progress. The attention which was paid in that program to moral and ideological issues can strengthen the morale of our future staff and commands.

We saw during the war how significant a role our belief played and the effect of being familiar with the Islamic teachings on the power of our resistance and our bravery. Therefore it is important to us to see that section enjoying particular significance in that program. Very well, armament is also very important to the Navy and fortunately in that latest program we have a more open hand than before. [end recording]

Kuwaiti Envoy Briefs President on Occupation

PM0510105290 Cairo AL-ANBA' in Arabic
2 Oct 90 p 1

[Nayif al-Rukaybi report: "Rafsanjani Reaffirms Tehran's Position on Need for Immediate Iraqi Withdrawal"—formerly Kuwait AL-ANBA']

[Text] Tehran, AL-ANBA'—Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani has reaffirmed Iran's position rejecting and condemning Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and calling on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwaiti territory immediately to ensure the restoration of peace and security to the region. The Iranian president emphasized that when he received Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, envoy of His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah and minister of state for foreign affairs, he conveyed to him a verbal message from his highness expressing the appreciation and thanks of the Kuwaiti amir, government, and people to the Iranian leadership and people for the position that they have taken on the question of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait.

Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad said after the meeting that the message he conveyed from his highness the amir to the Iranian president dealt with developments in the Gulf region since the Iraqi regime's invasion of our country and with the policy of terror, repression, and torture pursued by the Iraqi occupation authorities against unarmed civilian citizens and residents, with total disregard for the teachings of our true religion, Islam, for the most elementary principles of human rights, and for international charters.

The minister of state for foreign affairs added: I explained to President Hashemi-Rafsanjani the latest developments in the light of the Security Council resolutions demanding an immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and the reinstatement of the legitimate Kuwaiti authorities under the leadership of his highness the amir and his government, and calling for the release of all hostages held in Kuwait and Iraq and no threat of force against countries of the region.

He added that Heir Apparent and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah also asked him to convey his appreciation and thanks to the Islamic Republic of Iran for facilitating the affairs of the Kuwaiti citizens forced by the terrorism and tyranny of the Iraqi occupation forces to leave their country and take refuge in the friendly neighboring country.

Qatari Minister Arrives in Tehran With Message

Heads Delegation

LD0910123690 Tehran IRNA in English 1110 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 9, IRNA—Qatar's Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs and acting Minister of Power and Water Sheikh Hamad Bin-Jasim bin-Jabbur Al Thani heading a delegation arrived here Tuesday morning. The Qatari minister was greeted at the airport by his Iranian counterpart 'Isa Kalantari.

On the purpose of his visit, Al Thani told IRNA that he is to submit a message from Amir of Qatar Sheikh Khalifa Bin-Hamad Al Thani to President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani dealing with bilateral relations, its furor-solidation and the latest developments in the Persian Gulf region.

Meets With President

LD1110024790 Tehran IRNA in English 1404 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—A senior Qatari official told President 'Ali Hashemi-Rafsanjani here Wednesday that the Muslim nations of the Persian Gulf have pinned much hope on the Islamic Republic to help them by assuming a "guiding role" in the wake of the recent developments. Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani, minister of agriculture, also blamed the presence of foreign forces in the Persian Gulf on Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait but noted that these forces have pledged to quit the region after an Iraqi pull-out from the tiny shaykhdom.

He also submitted President Rafsanjani a message from Qatari emir Shaykh Khalifa Bin-Hamad Al-Thani. The president said "as we have already announced our firm stance is that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait without getting any concession and that foreigners should leave the region as well."

He also placed emphasis on coordination between the Islamic Republic and Persian Gulf littoral states for settlement of the problem facing the region. Later, the Qatari minister met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here and discussed with him the Persian Gulf crisis and ways of expanding mutual cooperation.

Khamene'i Addresses Military Graduates 6 Oct

*LD0710022690 Tehran Television Service in Persian
1740 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Address by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution and commander-in-chief of the Iranian Armed Forces, to graduates of the Military Sciences University; date, place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The ceremonies this year, just like all the previous years and previous classes, are full of good tidings and hope for the future. This particular point also exists this year: the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran is celebrating the graduation of its strong youth after a war which, God be praised, led to victory. [passage omitted]

Fortunately, the Iranian nation and you officers, youngsters, and students had that experience yourselves; there is a difference between this kind of experience and reading things in books. You have seen for yourselves the pride which a nation, a military organization feels when it resists and is steadfast. This victory is undoubtedly a result of steadfastness. The events which occurred in the region and matters relating to international issues could only lead to the victory of the Iranian nation if the armed forces demonstrated the necessary strength and capability. You demonstrated that, and you brought victory to yourselves and to your heroic and brave nation.

A nation which cannot defend itself will not attain anything in any of the world's events or from any of the world's equations. A nation which depends on foreigners and which sets its hope on their assistance cannot defend itself when faced with danger. That nation is worthy of respect which organizes youth in the ranks of its armed forces and gives them the power, the faith, the belief, and the hope that they may defend the nation on the day of danger. Our nation had that greatness and our armed forces put that difficult but sweet experience behind them.

If anyone is thinking that, after victory, we will be the slightest bit negligent in the management of the armed forces and in their organization and their qualitative expansion, they are making a mistake. For 10, 11 years our armed forces, be it the Army or the Corps [Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; IRGC], has not had the opportunity to engage in organization, qualitative expansion, and the task of dealing with this or that corner of their organization with 100 percent of their attention. War was the field of experience; a field which brought about enrichment, but which absorbed all

opportunities, all will, and all forces. That opportunity is available today to our armed forces.

That eight-year period of war and the two years of no war, no peace are an unprecedented and rare experience in the life of a nation, and they teach us a great deal. We must learn from them. We must not forget them; everyday and every hour of that difficult period is a lesson for us. Nevertheless, while benefitting from that experience, today, all the initiative, effort, and leadership of the managers of the armed forces, whether the Army or the IRGC, must be devoted to the establishment of order and organization and to improving quality and to the full preparation of the armed forces to the limit of the nation's defensive capacity in the face of enemies and also before friends who get a sense of power from the strength of the Islamic Republic. We must continue to stay at the height of power. [passage omitted]

Islam gave honor and power to our Armed Forces and nation. Islam cast its pleasant shadow on this nation, and it bestowed true security and safety, which is liberation from the domination of the world's great powers, upon our nation.

Today, many nations in the world find themselves captives of powers dominating the world or parts of the world, or else they are moving in that direction. Our nation is free, thanks to the blessing of Islam. The Islamic banner was raised thanks to the self-sacrifice and the strength of our nation. Consequently, the nations become aroused at the mention of your heroic deeds. This is a great honor which should be cherished by the entire nation; it should be heeded and observed most diligently in the military organizations, specifically the centers of training.

Fortunately, today there are a great many youths in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army, who joined the Army and began their service at the start of the era of Islamic domination. They did so out of their love for Islam, and so as to fulfill the command of the imam of the ummah [Khomeyni], may God bless his soul. There are many more in the Armed Forces whose real term of service and their endeavors in the battlefields were carried out in the period of Islamic domination. They adore Islam. Fortunately, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army is inundated with intrepid, strong, selfless, committed, and upright human beings, who can depict it as a model army in the world.

You should cherish this honor, this everlasting emblem, this selflessness and integrity, as much as possible and to the best of your ability. You should be devoted to and abide by Islam and consider the propagation of Islamic principles as an obligatory duty, a means of support and one which guarantees your honor and strength in all Army organizations—units and sectors, from the highest level to the furthest [as heard] and lowest level.

Our nation cares for you, and should care for you. Today, the affection rendered by our nation to an officer,

to a military official, to an Army official, or a revolutionary guard is not only due to their fine external appearance, but it is a spiritual respect before anything else; it is gratitude and respect for their self-sacrifice.

Once again, I congratulate you on your graduation from this course. I thank the officials of the Military Sciences University and those of the other sectors who had either graduates or for some reason participated in this occasion. The new conditions in the command and Army staff academies should be conducive in the progress of this lofty and supreme center of knowledge in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army. I hope that the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army will continue to be successful in this honorable path. May God's blessing be upon you all. [crowd chants in support]

SFRY Secretary Finds Talks 'Fruitful', Departs

LD1110031290 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Visiting Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Economic Relations Franc Horvat on Wednesday announced his country's readiness to purchase oil and other goods from the Islamic Republic. Horvat, talking to reporters before leaving Tehran, described the outcome of his talks as "fruitful."

He said, he proposed to Iranian officials Yugoslav participation in various projects in Iran in the fields of energy, power stations and setting up of a bicycle manufacturing factory in Quchan, Khorasan Province. Some agreements were reached in this regard, he added.

Horvat said, he also suggested a direct air link between Tehran and Belgrade which would open up for the Iranian capital a door to Eastern Europe. In the light of the Agreement reached by the two sides, a Yugoslav delegation is to arrive here on October 15 to finalize purchase of Iranian crude oil.

Razavi Meets DPRK Counterpart on Relations

LD1110032590 Tehran IRNA in English 1446 GMT
10 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 10, IRNA—Iranian Deputy President Mansur Razavi in his meeting with the first deputy president of the People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang Tuesday [9 Oct] stressed on the need for the ouster from the Persian Gulf of all outside forces.

The two officials also reviewed Iran-DPRK relations and agreed on the deepening and broadening of ties in the best interests of the two countries.

Economic Accord Reached With Sweden

LD0410142990 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Sweden's deputy minister of industries, who was here heading a delegation at the invitation of the Ministry of Heavy Industries to participate in the 16th Tehran International Trade Fair, left Tehran last night.

Our correspondent reports that at the end of the visit the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding to set up an Iran-Sweden Joint Economic Commission with the aim of strengthening existing ties and expanding economic, industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

Officials Discuss Economic Cooperation With Italy

LD0410131590 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Italy's senior deputy minister of foreign trade and the official responsible for coordination of economic relations between Iran and Italy, who is in Tehran accompanied by an experts team, met with the senior deputy minister of mines and meral this morning. He was accompanied by Italy's ambassador to Iran.

The Central News Unit reports that at the said meeting the two explored progress on economic relations between the two countries on the spheres specified in joint projects as well as the grand economic protocol signed by the two countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction on the progress of cooperation in the steel and food industries, pharmaceuticals, minerals, and machinery for sugar and silk mills. They also stressed the expansion of trading exchanges between the two countries and increased purchases of Iranian oil by Italy.

The report states that at the same meeting the two sides surveyed progress on banking and credit relations between the two countries' central banks and financial organs. It was agreed that the Italian companies which possess the best technology in stone quarrying should draft a special program to provide necessary credits to finance sale of drilling and quarrying machinery and purchase of stone from Iran. The two countries' banks are to cooperate in that program. The program is also to set up joint companies in that sphere and to establish long-term exports of stone from Iran to Italy and other countries.

Iraqi Opposition Leader Said Moving to Syria

TA0510183490 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom
Radio in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Mohammad Baqer Hakim, head of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq—a terrorist organization established by the Islamic Republic to lead Saddam Husayn's opponents—is to move his headquarters from Iran to Syria. The transfer of Mohammad Baqer Hakim's group from Tehran to Damascus was discussed between Hafiz al-Asad and Hashemi-Rafsanjani during the former's visit to Tehran, and the two sides reached an agreement on this.

Editorial Comments on Iraq's Air Embargo

NC0410203390 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES
in English 27 Sep 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Iraq and the Pressure Buildup"]

[Text] U.N. Security Council has decided to extend its economic sanctions against Iraq to include air embargo as well. The news had it that the resolution calling for the air embargo was approved yesterday by 14 out of the 15 members of the council, with Cuba as the only country to oppose it. The resolution asks for all the United Nations member governments to bar from their airspace all cargo and passenger planes to or from Iraq and the occupied Kuwait. The resolution excludes only U.N.-approved shipments of humanitarian food and medicine from the embargo.

Political circles in the region and abroad have taken the new move by the Security Council [S.C.] as a sign of mounting international pressure on Iraq. The number of votes cast in favor of the embargo at the S.C. has, indeed, taken many observers by surprise. Even Yemen, which hitherto either abstained from voting, or, cast a negative ballot in all the resolutions against Iraq so far, has now joined the club and voted against Baghdad.

The Yemenese change of position is no doubt a result of Arab and Western government's pressure on Sanaa to conform with the overwhelming majority of S.C. members. Or, maybe the Yemenese leaders are already having a second thought on supporting Baghdad any further in its Kuwait adventurism. They seemed worried against the negative repercussions of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih appearing too close to Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

The air embargo, however, makes the continuation of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait all the more difficult.

Political analysts even take the harsh-toned condemnation of Iraq by the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze as a danger bell of some sort now tolling for Baghdad.

It is however true that the Soviet Persian Gulf crisis management has excluded a military clash between Iraq and the West (and its allies), or, at least tries to count it out as much as possible.

The destruction of Iraq's war-machine in a now-looming confrontation with the West is something the Moscovites will not like. It should not go unheeded that a major part of the Iraqi military capability is Soviet-made.

Meanwhile, however, Arab and non-Arab governments' proposals for a peaceful settlement of the crisis have not been taken seriously by Baghdad.

Judging from the present standing of the two parties, Iraq on one side and international forces orchestrated by the United States on the other, it may be said the two sides are hanging tough for the time being. If both fail to come to their senses and avoid a military clash, the region will, in foreseeable future, have a catastrophe on its hand.

*Freight Boats Carry Goods to Al-Basrah

90AS0464G London KEYHAN in Persian 13 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] The economic blockade of Iraq by most of the countries of the world and the preventing the movement of cargo ships destined for Iraq by the military forces stationed in the Persian Gulf has resulted in intensified activities of the cargo boats at the tip of the Persian Gulf which, under the cover of night, load up with Iranian manufactured goods in the port of Abadan and transport them to al-Basrah. The Cargo transported to al-Basrah through the Shatt al-'Arab waterway is then shipped to Baghdad by small boats through the Tigris river and supplied to consumers.

Based on reports by the London daily INDEPENDENT, presently a considerable number of larger cargo boats are headed toward Abadan, downstream of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway, in order to transport cargo from there into Iraq. In part of its report, the daily wrote: "Al-Basrah is filled with rumors about the transport of all kinds of goods from Abadan to Iraqi boarder towns during the hours after midnight." The daily INDEPENDENT added: Although the rumors of secret trade between Abadan and the port of al-Basrah have not been confirmed by this city's port authorities, there is evidence pointing to the secret transport of large quantities of goods and expansive products manufactured in Iran and other countries of the world by large cargo boats from Abadan to Iraqi boarder towns.

The correspondent of the daily INDEPENDENT, depicting a picture of the prevailing lull in the active port of Al-Basrah, wrote: "No doubt the import of consumer and luxury goods from Iranian ports into the port of Al-Basrah and the active presence of a small flotilla of cargo boats in this port's jetties will lessen the painful symptoms of the economic blockade of Iraq by other nations and will have a soothing effect on the economic wounds of this country."

This newspaper added: "While the import-export jetties of Al-Basrah—which used to be the berthing place of huge cargo vessels—are presently rather calm and cargo ships have been converted into warehouses for foodstuff, consumers can easily find and purchase Iranian manufactured textiles and clothes in the port of Al-Basrah."

Concurrent with the announcement of the news of the transport of cargo from Abadan to Al-Basrah and other Iraqi cities during the night hours, Safa Ha'eri, the commentator of the daily INDEPENDENT, in a report published in this newspaper revealed that, many trucks have transported foodstuff, meat, flour, and liquid cooking oil from Turkey to Iran which, in turn, are being smuggled into Iraq. Quoting travelers who recently visited the West Azarbaijan regions bordering Turkey, this commentator wrote: "The closing of the Iraq-Turkey commercial frontiers, due to the economic embargo, has resulted in the encouragement of smugglers to undertake massive smuggling activities and the export of various contraband to Iraq through Iran." Safa Ha'eri added:

"Travelers returning from the Iranian regions bordering Turkey and Iraq attribute the main cause for the escalation of smuggling activities into Iraq from Iran to be the absence of Iraqi soldiers—who were recently transferred from the boarder positions and posts to other regions."

The commentator for the daily INDEPENDENT in a part of his report indicated that disruption of trade activities between Turkey and Iraq due to implementation of the economic blockade has resulted in considerable unemployment among Turkish truckers. For this reason, Turkish officials have asked the Islamic Republic to hire 7,000 unemployed truckers for work on Iranian roads.

Editorial Comments on Cooperation With Syria

NC0810202890 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI
in Persian 27 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Weekly Political Analysis—Syrian-Iranian Consensus on Key Issues"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The creation of a security system by the regional countries to counteract the crisis and also to consider the Palestinian issue as the main problem and to consider the need for the unity of forces for strengthening the anti-Zionist struggle, and in particular, the Islamic resistance movement in Lebanon are foremost among the issues on which the Syrians and Iranians reached a consensus. It was stressed that the aggression against Kuwait and its subsequent occupation by Iraq primarily caused the region's security to be shattered and brought foreigners, who should be removed.

In its capacity as a country which, since the inception of the Islamic revolution in Iran, correctly realized the decisive role of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria now feels that it has attained great success in following the right path.

Despite the false atmosphere which the powers of world arrogance whipped up against the Islamic Revolution in the region, Syria was able to comprehend the realities and to adopt a correct stance toward the Islamic Republic. [passage omitted]

Those who had berated Syria for adopting such a clear stance are in the grip of perplexity and regret today, and, because of their support of Iraq in the imposed war, they are now in the throes of utter disillusionment. They bitterly feel that they have received the fruit of all this treachery against the regional countries at one stroke, and the arms that they had stockpiled with the wealth of the regional nations which they had placed at Iraq's disposal for combating the Islamic revolution are all being used against them. The court of the Kuwaiti shaykh became a victim of his own audacious betrayal, and the al-Sa'ud court does not foresee any better fate for itself.

*Disagreements Reported in Talks With Al-Asad

90AS0470A London KEYHAN in Persian
27 Sep 90 pp 1, 14

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who had gone to Tehran for a three-day visit on 22 September, had differences of opinion in his negotiations with Hashemi-Rafsanjani and the leaders of the Islamic Republic concerning the Persian Gulf. Hafiz al-Asad went to Tehran upon the encouragement of the U.S. secretary of state in order to persuade the leaders of the regime to seriously observe the UN Security Council resolution concerning the economic embargo of Iraq and avoid secret support of Iraq. Also, Hafiz al-Asad was expected to ask Hashemi-Rafsanjani to send an army unit to Saudi Arabia to show his cooperation with the collective actions of the countries in the region.

Although the visit of Hafiz al-Asad was supposed to end on the same day, Monday morning, due to differences in opinion between al-Asad and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, it was announced that the Syrian president's visit to Tehran had been extended. The visit of Hafiz al-Asad was possibly extended in order that a suitable formula be found to announce the results of this negotiation.

Hafiz al-Asad was accompanied on his visit to Tehran by a 50-member high-ranking delegation which included 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, his vice president, and Faruq al-Shara', the foreign minister, as well as the Syrian ministers of interior, economy, and planning.

Hafiz al-Asad told reporters at Mehrabad Airport: We have many issues to discuss. Hashemi-Rafsanjani welcomed Hafiz al-Asad at Mehrabad Airport with full military honors. During his visit to Tehran, the Syrian president made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Imam Reza in Mashhad and on his first day in Tehran placed a crown of flowers on the grave of Khomeyni. On his visit to Khomeyni's tomb, he expressed his disappointment at not having been able to visit Khomeyni during his life. However, everyone knows that Hafiz al-Asad was not interested in visiting Khomeyni, and in the past 10 years, despite the urging of the officials of the Islamic Republic regime, he had not consented to visit Iran and meet with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Before the arrival of Hafiz al-Asad in Tehran, the Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade had come to Tehran to prepare the grounds for negotiations in regard to issues such as Syria's several-billion-dollar debt to Iran from the cheap oil sent to Syria.

The talks of Hafiz al-Asad with Hashemi-Rafsanjani on this visit centered around the following issues:

1. The issue of the Persian Gulf crisis and the Islamic Republic's avoidance of giving help to Saddam Husayn.
2. The issue of Lebanon and the fate of the Hezbollah in that country as well as the fate of the Western hostages.
3. Economic and financial issues of concern to the two countries.

4. Issues concerning Palestine.

The main differences of opinion between Hafiz al-Asad and the leaders of the Islamic Republic concerned the Persian Gulf crisis. In the official dinner arranged by Hashemi-Rafsanjani in honor of Hafiz al-Asad, both Hafiz al-Asad and Hashemi-Rafsanjani condemned the occupation of Kuwait by the Iraqi army and demanded its withdrawal. However, the Syrian president, who has sent special military units to Saudi Arabia, said that the multinational forces have taken position in the region to confront the Iraqi threat and must only leave the Persian Gulf region when the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has been suppressed.

Contrary to the opinion of Hafiz al-Asad, Hashemi-Rafsanjani demanded the immediate departure of the foreign forces from the Persian Gulf region and said that the solution to the crisis must be carried out by the countries in the region.

During this dinner, Hashemi-Rafsanjani opposed the plan to establish a regional treaty with the participation of Iran, calling it a plan by the oppressors with the United States as the main planner.

In addition to the differences of opinion of the two sides in this regard, the regime of the Islamic Republic gave no clear promise to Hafiz al-Asad concerning the serious prevention of cooperation with Iraq in the implementation of the resolution on the economic embargo against Iraq. No mention had been made in the statements of the heads of the two regimes by Monday. The heads of the regime of the Islamic Republic claim at every opportunity that the Security Council resolution will be observed. But reports indicate serious suspicions in this regard concerning the Tehran regime.

In the area of the fate of the Hezbollah and the conflicts between the Amal Movement and the forces that support the Islamic Republic in Lebanon, both sides expressed their feigned agreement, as always, but no specific solution was announced in this regard.

Concerning the fate of the Western hostages in Lebanon, although on the surface nothing has been stated, according to political experts, Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Hafiz al-Asad are of the same opinion, that the Western hostages in Lebanon must soon be freed, at an appropriate time. A few hours after the visit of Hafiz al-Asad, Javad Mansuri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic in Pakistan, announced that it is likely that the Western hostages will be freed in the next few days.

Concerning the issue of Palestine and Israel, both sides made harsh propaganda statements and called Israel their number-one enemy. Both sides expressed their commitment to retrieving the rights of the Palestinians.

In regard to economic relations and commercial cooperation between Iran and Syria, Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syria's minister of economy and foreign trade, carried out talks with Mirzadeh, Hashemi-Rafsanjani's executive deputy.

The results of these talks were announced in the form of an agreement to form a contractual construction company between Iran and Syria which will carry out construction projects in either country or in other countries.

The Islamic Republic also announced that it has agreed that the construction and contractual companies of Syria sign construction contracts in the western parts of the country.

In the meeting of Hafiz al-Asad with Khamene'i which was held on Sunday, as always, Khamene'i made a colorful propaganda speech and emphasized the necessity for persistent struggle against Israel through uniting all the Islamic and revolutionary forces. Hafiz al-Asad also added: "The regime of Israel is our number-one enemy, and the ideas of the Zionist regime are full of false goals that make it a most racist one."

According to INDEPENDENT, published in London, concerning the visit of Hafiz al-Asad to Tehran and his lack of success in negotiations with the leaders of the Islamic Republic: "The two sides agreed to disagree."

INDEPENDENT wrote that in order to make the differences of opinion with Hafiz al-Asad appear insignificant, during the first days of his visit in Tehran, the leaders of the Islamic Republic focussed most of the radio and television propaganda on programs about the "Sacred Defense Week," and the media in Tehran was prohibited from publishing the complete text of Hafiz al-Asad's speech during the dinner ceremonies.

On Sunday, the Islamic Republic radio clarified the differences between the regime of the Islamic Republic and the Syrian president and stated in its political commentary: "Although both countries want the withdrawal of Iraq and the departure of the foreign forces in the region, Syria believes that the forces stationed in Saudi Arabia can remain in Saudi Arabia until the aggression of Iraq on Kuwait is expunged."

Nevertheless, the analyst of the Islamic Republic radio referred to the importance of the visit of Hafiz al-Asad to Iran under the "sensitive present conditions" and said: This visit can be the foundation of a common policy between the two governments in the region.

The United States: The Islamic Republic Must Not Be Worried

With the announcement of the visit of Hafiz al-Asad to Tehran, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department expressed hope that al-Asad will be able to stop the leaders of Iran from any kind of cooperation with Iraq. Simultaneous with the visit of the Syrian president to Tehran, Edward (Genem), the U.S. special official for Kuwait affairs, asked the officials of the Islamic Republic to observe the international economic embargo against Iraq. In a press conference in Washington, he tried to allay the anxiety of Tehran concerning the objectives of the United States in sending a force to Saudi Arabia and said: "The dispatch of our forces to the

region should not be considered a threat to Iran, and the Iranian officials realize this." He added that the goal of the United States is "to defend the interests of itself and its friends in the region, and this must not place us in conflict with Iran."

European political analysts said that in any case, any sort of agreement, promise or treaty between Tehran and Damascus concerning the Persian Gulf will be limited and fragile.

The Enemies of My Enemy

LE MONDE, published in Paris, last Sunday published a caricature of George Bush holding the leashes of two dogs resembling Hafiz al-Asad and Hashemi-Rafsanjani and setting them against a cat which looked like Saddam Husayn. In an article entitled "The Enemy of My Enemy," this newspaper wrote that it was natural for Washington to ask Hafiz al-Asad, who had helped the Islamic Republic during the war with Iraq, to make use of his friendship with the Ayatollah to pressure Iraq.

LE MONDE added: "While Syria wants the solution to the Persian Gulf crisis to be within the framework of an Arab solution, the Islamic Republic says that the crisis must be resolved within the framework of an Islamic solution. Also, while the Islamic Republic has not accepted any commitment against Iraq, Syria has decisively chosen its camp and has sent forces to Saudi Arabia. In compensation, Saudi Arabia has so far paid \$500 million in aid to Syria as a sign of appreciation. Hafiz al-Asad has announced that he will send as many forces as necessary to Saudi Arabia."

The Syrian ambassador in Tehran asked Iranian officials last week in an interview with TEHRAN TIMES to "send forces to Saudi Arabia to defend the sacred sites." The analyst of LE MONDE expressed the opinion that the Syrian ambassador in Tehran has gone to such an extreme because the Islamic Republic cannot "accept all the enemies of its enemy (Iraq) as friends all at once."

Commentary Urges Unity Within Islamic Revolution

LD0610154390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1103 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Good day, dear listeners. The secret for the victory of the Islamic revolution and its successful continuation are the unity of word and the merger of three valuable and basic pillars—the ummah, the prophetic leadership, and the life-giving principles of the Islamic school. [passage omitted]

During its decade-long unflinching campaign against global infidelity, headed by the Great Satan, the Islamic ummah of Iran proved that it is an impregnable fort and that its numerous enemies can never infiltrate that fort and cannot destroy it despite their repeated plots. [passage omitted]

All these successes are due to the unity which our struggling and self-sacrificing nation achieved through the guidance of the imam of ummah and then truly adhered to the imam's guidance.

However, as the second decade of the revolution began, the methods of confrontation by the arrogance were transformed from naked dimensions, such as military confrontation, to complicated methods of political, cultural, and economic confrontation. As such, the enemies of Islam have adopted a long-term strategy to wear down the Islamic revolution. Thus, at this time, the most important strategy to be adopted by the Islamic Republic could be planned on the basis of unity. That program can serve as the basis of our work during the next decades. That is especially so because the original objectives of the revolution have transcended geographic frontiers. Today, the extent of the expansion of the revolution is determined by the hearts of Muslims.

Under such conditions, Islamic Iran, which is the metropolis of the Islamic world as well as the potential and actual hope of some one billion Muslims, is in need of unity more than at any other time.

For centuries, the global arrogance had tried to negate the genuine Islamic identity by confining Muslim societies within nation-states fanned by extremist nationalistic slogans and Western culture. As such, it was trying to prevent the realization of world-wide Islamic unity. [passage omitted] Now that the Islamic revolution has materialized, the rich Islamic culture has awakened. It is bent on bringing to reality the inevitable fact which has been forecast, a forecast which worries global arrogance.

The real secret of such a revolutionary jump is possible only through unity. Our Islamic Ummah has proved during its eventful history of the Islamic revolution that it can maintain unity in the most sensitive moments, and, as such, disappoint the sworn enemies of the revolution. The 8 October polling in which the experts of the ummah will be elected to safeguard the values of the revolution—of which the valuable institution of the leadership is its important gift—will serve as yet another test for the unity on which the world has fixed its eyes. It is a test which the helpers of the arrogance hope it will fail. To that end, they sow seeds of plotting in our Islamic territory through their vast propaganda effort which, during the past two weeks, has had a tremendous rise.

A national awareness, aimed at safeguarding unity, can guarantee the success of the revolution's permanent strategy. [passage omitted]

IRNA Interviews Lebanese Islamic Figures

LD0510160490 Tehran IRNA in English 1524 GMT
5 Oct 90

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 5, IRNA—Sidon's religious Judge Sheykh Ahmad Al-Zein today lauded the Islamic Republic's call for unity of the Ummah. "Fostering unity

among world Muslims guarantees their political, economic and social interests," Zein told IRNA in his hometown on the occasion of unity week marking the birth anniversary of the almighty's final messenger to mankind Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him).

The Lebanese alim blamed the various crises in Muslim states on the lack of unity, and said "ridding Lebanon of its internal wars depends on materializing the slogan of Islamic unity in this place." He also lashed out at "treacherous arab rulers led by King Fahd" for inviting arrogant powers and their troops to the Persian Gulf to occupy the holy land of Hijaz.

In a separate interview with IRNA in Ba'lbak today, Allama Seyyed Abbas Musavi, a Hezbollah commander urged Muslims to follow the example set by Islamic Iran and keep away from the policies of the East and West. He said the Islamic Republic's call for unity and its efforts to materialize it has been the most important power factor for the world of Islam.

"The real security of Muslims lies with Muslims themselves and to this end the Islamic Republic has offered a clear plan," he said. Ali Ammar, the official in charge of the political bureau of the Islamic Society of Lebanon, told IRNA that the lofty goals of Islam will be realized only through unity and solidarity of the Ummah.

He expressed hope that steps so far taken towards Islamic unity would lead to the full-fledged unity among the world's one-billion-plus Muslims especially the Muslims of Lebanon. He said the fratricide between Muslim groups in Lebanon "only undermines Islam and the goals of Muslims." Ammar appealed to belligerent factions to patch up their differences and bury the hatchet once and for ever.

Atomic Energy Council Discusses Nuclear Reactors

LD0910205890 Tehran IRNA in English 1551 GMT
9 Oct 90

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 9, IRNA—Iran's Atomic Energy Council chaired by President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani took some decisions Tuesday regarding completion of the semi-finished nuclear reactor in Bushehr, southern Iran, and also on building of new ones. The council later heard a report read by Reza Amrollahi, head of the Atomic Energy Organization on the activities of his organization.

The Bushehr nuclear reactor on the Persian gulf was to be built by West Germany, but that country withdrew from the project when it was half-finished citing the outbreak of the Iraqi war as a pretext, and has refused to honour its commitments despite the end of the war and peace between the two countries.

Reconstruction Body Formed on War-Stricken Areas

NC0210124290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] The decision to set up the State Reconstruction Organization to accelerate reconstruction affairs and to centralize decision-making organs and affiliated support units was approved.

Mr. Mirzadeh, vice president for executive affairs and the president's special representative in the reconstruction of the country's war-stricken areas, stated this yesterday afternoon after inspecting the destroyed cities of Sumar, Naft-e Shah, Khosravi, and Qasr-e Shirin. He stated: With the formation of this organization on the basis of Article 127 of the Constitution, a special representative has been designated by the president and the Cabinet and assigned the duty of reconstruction.

He said that within the structure of this organization, one person in each province will be in charge of reconstruction. There will be positions for deputies and directors general in the preparation, support, administration, services, technical, executive, legal, planning, management, supervision, and follow-up areas. Moreover, each provincial official will appoint a deputy for each war-stricken city, who will be in charge of reconstruction.

Mr. Mirzadeh expressed hopes that with the approval of this new organization, the government will be able to complete a major part of the reconstruction of the country's war-stricken areas by the end of the Five-Year Plan.

The vice president for executive affairs continued by pointing out that the infrastructural activities for the reconstruction of the cities that were recently liberated by Iraq's withdrawal will commence by the end of the current [Iranian] year [ending 20 March 1991]. He said: Along with clearing the area of mines and explosives, the infrastructural affairs of the country's war-stricken cities, such as water and electricity distribution, city and other services, will commence. Next year the residents of these cities will be invited to participate in reconstruction affairs.

Pointing out that during the current year 162 billion rials in credit plus \$126 million in foreign exchange have been allocated to meet the needs of the war-stricken areas, he said: These credits do not include construction material which, according to the government's Five-Year Plan, will be placed at the disposal of the executive organs.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0430 GMT on 2 October carries a similar report, adding: "He added: The government does not have any rial problems for continuing reconstruction, and each war-stricken province will receive as much as credit as it needs. Mr. Mirzadeh added: Since the acceptance of [UN] Resolution 598, more than 117,000 residential and commercial units have been rebuilt in the country's war-stricken areas. He also said at the session of the headquarters for the reconstruction of war-stricken areas in Bakhtaran Province that during the current [Iranian] year, a 30-billion

rial credit has been allocated for reconstruction of this province's war-stricken areas."]

***Non-Oil Exports Up Compared to Last Year**

90AS04641 London KEYHAN in Persian 13 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] During the past year (1368) [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] the Islamic Republic exported abroad 1,445,000 tons of non-oil products which resulted in the deposit of \$1,121 million in the national treasury. The rial value of the non-oil exports during the said year amounted to 785,040 million rials. The statistical study of the figures concerning non-oil exports during the past year, compared to the year 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989], shows a 23.1 percent increase in weight and about 17 percent increase in value.

The Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Islamic Republic indicated that the approximate total value of national imports during 1367 was 1,067,850,725 rials. It announced that the total value of imports, during the target year, compared to 1367 increased by 58 percent. It is also indicated in the statistical report of the the said ministry that the total weight of the national imports during 1368, compared to 1367, increased by approximately 63 percent.

A comparison of the figures for non-oil exports with imports during the past year indicates that—if foreign exchange income earned from oil exports is deducted from the total value of exports and in calculation of the foreign trade balance only the non-oil exports are taken into account—during the past year, in return for the importation of 97 units from abroad, the Islamic Republic exported only seven units of goods and various commodities to other countries. In other words, during the target year, in return for the importation of goods and material worth about 1,067,850,725 thousand rials from abroad, the Islamic Republic has exported goods to other countries valued at only 785,040 million rials.

***Commentary Discusses Oil Revenue Losses**

90AS0470D London KEYHAN in Persian 27 Sep 90 p 4

[Article entitled "Unlimited Losses of the Islamic Republic Due to the One-Year Pre-Sale of Oil" by Dr. Mohammad Sattari]

[Text] Mr. Gholamreza Aqazadeh, the brain behind and an unquestionable expert of the oil industry and the economy, some time after the recent events in the Middle East, the termination of the Iraqi oil exports and the prevention of exports of oil from Kuwait to the world markets, as the senior oil minister of the 13 OPEC countries, offered his scholarly advice to his colleagues and other non-OPEC oil experts, announcing: We must not be happy about this crisis. And the oil exporters must not use this excuse to increase oil production for additional income, because to do so will cause a drop in the price of oil throughout the world, which the oppressive oil-devourers will take advantage of.

The prediction of Mr. Aqazadeh and his warning to the OPEC members and other oil exporters as well as his concern for preventing the cheap sale of oil to acquire a few additional dollars are altogether proper and acceptable words. But one important question remains, which is: Even though he was able to make such a proper and constructive prediction, most intelligently and maturely, and warn the colleagues emphatically to avoid selling cheap oil for a few additional dollars, why is it that he, a few months earlier, like a child who has gained sudden access to food or toys, became so excited and celebrated his success in pre-selling oil at a very low price, making others, particularly the members of the serving government, dance to his tune?

The shameful action of the pre-sale of oil by the Islamic Republic and the freeloading of global oil dealers at this abundant and generous table, which was provided by the greed of the operators of the regime, was so blatant that it did not require the foresight Mr. Aqazadeh had troubled himself to predict. More importantly, the simplemindedness and ignorance of the oil officials of the regime in this operation will become more apparent when we realize that all the pre-sale oil contracts initiated by the regime were not signed for merely one or two months but for an entire year, and the Islamic Republic has committed itself to the delivery of oil at the previous low price, even under the present circumstances, at \$12 a barrel as stated in the pre-sale oil contracts, even though oil is being sold at \$25 and higher.

The announcement of the pre-sale of oil and committing our country to the delivery of oil for one year and even longer at the lowest possible price and accepting this shameful act—since such transactions can be compared to a sort of begging and servitude—in addition to having inflicted major damage on the nation and the country of Iran under the present circumstances, that is, at a time when the price of oil has doubled, has reduced the value and prestige of the National Iranian Oil Company, which at one time enjoyed the highest of ranks, to the level of that of a middleman in the Darkhugah and Galubandak market. Should such humiliation, and more importantly the damages resulting from such long-term secret contracts as witnessed by the nation today, not compel the operators and those who commit such violations, and even claim to predict, to answer for or at least evaluate the level of inflicted damages under these conditions?

To mention all the cases in which the regime has engaged in pre-selling oil due to its backward policy and greedy nature, and because of which it must today deliver to astute buyers a major part of its oil exports at half the price and even lower rather than at \$25 a barrel, is not possible here. But in order to provide some examples in this area, we shall point out a few such contracts.

The MEED [MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC DIGEST] economic weekly published in London wrote in one of its issues in February 1990: "The Islamic Republic has signed the largest pre-sale contract for Iranian crude oil

with the German company, Marimpeks, which is controlled by the French. This contract involves more than \$800 million and is to be implemented over a period of 12 months on a monthly basis."

ASAHI [SHIMBUN], published in Japan, wrote: "The oil officials of the Islamic Republic, by pre-selling oil to the Mitsubishi company, agreed to deliver 10 million barrels of Iranian crude oil to that company over 12 months."

PETROLEUM STRATEGY, which had even predicted the increase in the price of oil a few months ago, expressed astonishment at the Islamic Republic's "pre-sale of oil" and wrote: "The Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic, ignoring the possibility of an increase in the price of oil in the future months and because of their dire need, signed several contracts with German, Dutch, British, French, and Swiss oil companies. Large amounts of Iranian crude oil will be delivered to these companies at a low price during the future months as a result of pre-selling."

INDEPENDENT, published in London, in a report on the details of the secret transactions of the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic with two purchasing companies, announced that part of this oil has been sent to South Africa. This newspaper estimates the oil pre-sale transaction—at a low price—with regard to the latest two cases at about \$2 billion and pointed out that the continuation of such secret transactions has forced the representatives of the Majles to demand an explanation concerning why such an important and essential issue which is of financial concern was not discussed. Several of them even threatened to raise the issue of these secret negotiations and the cheap selling of oil in the general session. (The Majles, after several months of summer vacation, resumed on 21 August.)

The reports of the international oil and energy affairs agencies indicate that in another transaction the Mark Rich company, headquartered in Switzerland, has signed an oil pre-sale contract with the Islamic Republic for a period of one year and will receive the contracted oil from the regime at a minimum price over the next 12 months.

The same report states that in addition to the above-mentioned company, four Japanese commercial companies, which prefer to remain anonymous, have signed two long-term contracts to pre-purchase oil from the Islamic regime which amount to a total of \$600 million. Interestingly, the above-mentioned organization considers the expanse of the tragedy and the pathetic effort of the regime in the pre-sale transactions so damaging that it feels sorry for the Iranian people and writes:

"With these actions, the Islamic Republic pre-sells another part of the national wealth in the Iranian oil wells at a low price. Considering these figures and the frequent verification of Mr. Gholamreza Aqazadeh concerning the initiative to pre-sell oil and that such heavy commitments span months and months, depriving the regime of the high oil prices, the damages of the pre-sale

of oil, at least in the case of the few contracts that have been exposed, can be calculated at about \$5.5-\$7 billion. However, one can be certain that other long-term contracts have also been signed with clever and experienced customers during the low prices of oil."

Awareness of such events and operations turns this belief to a certainty: Even if the dealers in the vegetable market had been in charge of the Ministry of Petroleum of our country, undoubtedly, the level of damages resulting from this initiative of the gentleman who claims to be able to predict could not have been much greater.

*Finance Ministry Reports Revenue Increase

90AS0464H London KEYHAN in Persian 13 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] During the first year of implementation of the new direct taxation law, in the year 1367 [21 March 1988-20 March 1989], an increase of approximately 20.5 percent was noted in the amount of collected taxes compared with the previous year. According to the statement issued by the Public Relations Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Islamic Republic, during the previous year, this ministry succeeded in collecting taxes amounting to 118 billion rials. This amount reflects an increase of approximately 16 percent compared to the figure which was forecast in the budget law for the same year.

In the annual report of the activities of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Islamic Republic, issued by the Public Relations Office, it has been noted that direct taxes were a major part of the income earned from taxes. This ministry announced that the total amount of direct taxes collected during 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] was 649.5 billion rials. It is indicated in this report that, during 1368, nearly 113.4 billion rials of the collected direct taxes were from taxes on income. A comparison of the level of taxable income in this sector, during the target year, with the year 1367 indicates an increase of approximately 13 percent.

In the text of the annual report of the activities of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Islamic Republic it has been indicated that, during this year, the total revenues including taxes on the sale of crude oil, petroleum products, and other national income amounted to 4,433 billion rials which, in comparison with 1367, a 4.5 percent increase is evident. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance indicated the estimated total revenues during the year 1367 as approximately 4,245 billion rials.

*'Problems' Halt POW Exchange With Iraq

90AS0470B London KEYHAN in Persian 27 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The unidentified problems that have appeared in regard to the exchange of prisoners of war between Iran and Iraq have put a stop to the exchange of prisoners on both sides.

Manuchehr Mottaki, the deputy for international affairs of the Islamic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who had gone to Iraq on Sunday, 16 September, for negotiations concerning the continuation of the exchange of prisoners, returned to Tehran on Tuesday; however, the exchange of prisoners between the two countries did not resume.

The last group of 470 prisoners was exchanged on Saturday, 15 September. At Baghdad Airport, Mottaki described his talks with Iraqi officials as constructive and effective and said that the two countries agree to the exchange of prisoners. However, he avoided revealing any details of his negotiations with the Iraqis.

Returning to Tehran, at Mehrabad Airport, Mottaki stated the reason for the halt in the exchange of prisoners as the investigation of the group of prisoners refusing to return to Iran and those who have committed violations.

The Islamic deputy foreign minister did not reveal the number of prisoners refusing to return to Iran and made no explanation concerning the prisoners who have committed violations.

It is said in Tehran that soon an Iraqi delegation will visit Iran to try to solve the problems concerning the exchange of prisoners.

Most likely, a large group of Iranian prisoners who had indicated their opposition to the regime of the Islamic Republic during the past eight years in the prisoner camps and had complained about their fate resulting from the coming to power of the regime, fearing the Hezbollah prisoners reporting their opposition to the security officials of the regime, are now avoiding returning to the country. Manuchehr Mottaki's reference was to this group of prisoners.

In the past weeks, numerous reports have been published about some of the released prisoners having been transferred from the border to Evin Prison.

***First Fokker-100 Aircraft Delivered**

90AS0464E London KEYHAN in Persian 13 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] The first F-100 jetliner manufactured by the Dutch Fokker aircraft manufacturing company was delivered to the Iran National Airlines last week. This plane was flown to Iran after the final inspection.

Based on the released information, for the sale of 12 Fokker F-100 aircraft, during the past four months brokers in these transactions received a commission equivalent to 10 percent of the total sale. The cost of each Fokker aircraft to the Iranian government has been 27 million dollars. This aircraft has a capacity of eight passenger and the planes are designated for domestic flights. The engine of the Fokker-100 aircraft is designated as "Laycoming" which is manufactured by Alcion [as published] Industries of America.

***Iraq Reportedly Willing To Send MKO Back**

90AS0470F London KEYHAN in Persian
27 Sep 90 pp 1, 14

[Text] Manuchehr Mottaki, the Islamic Republic's deputy Foreign minister for international affairs, who visited Iraq last week on 17 September, in talks with Wisam al-Zahawi, his Iraqi counterpart, officially requested that Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the MKO [Mojahedin-e Khalq-e Iran Organization], and his wife Maryam 'Azadanlu Qajar, as well as all the Mojahedin in Iraq, be sent back.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq, who since the establishment of their guerrilla-terrorist organization during the late shah's time have always enjoyed the support of the government of Iraq, after conflicts with the regime of the Islamic Republic and transferring their activities abroad, have been stationed from 1983 inside Iraq, in an area near the Iranian border, and have created a "liberating army" for armed attack against Iran.

In 1986, when Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister at the time, reached an agreement with the Islamic Republic for the release of French hostages, the French government accused the Mojahedin of "actions contrary to the standing of political refugees." Subsequently, Mas'ud Rajavi, the leader of the above-mentioned organization, was forced to leave his guarded residence in the town of (Ur-sur-vaz) near Paris and apparently "voluntarily" go to Iraq. Since then, in the opinion of many observers, Rajavi and the Mojahedin-e Khalq have become "Saddam's hostages," and the "Mojahedin-e Khalq Army" became a unit under the protection of the Iraqi army, which was used by Baghdad as a tool to impose pressure on the Khomeyni regime in order to gain political concessions.

Since the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war fronts, the alarm was sounded for the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Especially when the Mojahedin forces lost their morale in a bloody and unsuccessful attack on Kermanshah and were scattered, many supporters of Mas'ud Rajavi became frightened. This fear and anxiety of the Mojahedin became serious after the start of the present crisis in the Persian Gulf and Saddam Husayn's concession of peace with Iran. The government of Iraq stopped the broadcast of their television program, and the communiques and news bulletins of this organization that had been sent from Iraq were also halted.

LE MONDE wrote on Saturday, 23 September, that recently Mas'ud Rajavi has asked the members of the organization to escape Iraq by any means they can. Sporadic reports have also been made of the request of Rajavi and his wife for asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany.

LE MONDE added that according to some reports, the government of Iraq has agreed to deliver Mas'ud Rajavi and 100 of his close supporters to the Islamic Republic. But Tehran wants all the members of the MKO.

According to LE MONDE, on one issue there exists no doubt, many of the Mojahedin residing in Iraq, despite the watchful eye of the Iraqi agents, have escaped to European capitals.

Apparently, Iraq has not demanded the return of Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Hakim, the leader of the religious opponents of the Ba'thist government, in exchange for the delivery of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. It is reported that Saddam Husayn, in exchange, has asked for some of the necessary goods to deal with the economic embargo imposed by the Security Council.

On Sunday, the MKO denied the report of the exit of its members from Iraq in a communique published in Baghdad.

***Several Tudeh Party Members Freed From Prison**

90AS0462D London KEYHAN in Persian 20 Sep 90 p 4

[Text] Seven women political prisoners, imprisoned at Evin prison seven years ago, have received conditional releases.

These prisoners include Zohreh Qa'ini, Malekeh Mohammadi, Nahid Dorudiyani, Fatemeh Hoseynzadeh-Tusi, Dr. Mitra 'Ameli, Dr. Fatemeh Izadi, and Zohreh Tonekaboni.

The release of these political prisoners, who are members of the Tudeh Party of Iran, was subject to conditions, including the requirement that they not leave the Tehran judicial district.

According to a September report by Amnesty International, some of these prisoners were ordered not to set foot out of their homes, and some of them will alternate one week in prison and one week at home.

Mrs. Maryam Firuz, the wife of Nureddin Kiyanuri, who has also been in Evin prison since 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984], has not yet been released. Mrs. Maryam Firuz was condemned to death four years ago by the revolutionary court.

Nureddin Kiyanuri, the husband of Maryam Firuz, is also in Evin prison. The release of Nureddin Kiyanuri and Mrs. Maryam Firuz now appears unlikely, because Kiyanuri told representatives of the United Nations Human Rights Commission about the torture of prisoners at Evin prison.

***Paper Reviews POW Repatriation Effort**

90AS0464F London KEYHAN in Persian 13 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The number of freed Iranian POW's who returned to the motherland as of Tuesday of this week (20 Shahrivar [11 September]) reached 29,898. Among these, the names of 15,498 had been reported by Iraqi officials to the International Committee of the Red Cross. The number of returning POW's through Khosravi boarder post whose names were not officially reported by Iraq and who were previously listed as MIA's is 14,400.

There are some wounded POW's among those who returned to Tehran by plane whose names were not previously listed among the POW's.

Presently, over 900 non-registered Iranian POW's are returning to Iran daily from Iraq in return for the release of 900 Iraqi POW's.

Last week the two sides agreed on the formation of a joint technical committee to supervise the exchange of POW's so that all the POW's from both sides can be released by the end of next week. This is in line with Iraq's request since the number of its POW's held by Iran is twice the number of Iranians captured during the war.

The list of names of the freed Iranian POW's is available in the office of KEYHAN in London. Compatriots can contact KEYHAN if they need the list.

***Night Watchmen To Assure Tehran's Security**

90AS0462E London KEYHAN in Persian 20 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Decades after night patrols and night watchmen were removed from Tehran, as of 3 Shahrivar [25 August], once again night security in the capital will be entrusted to "night watchmen."

There are now 324 night watchmen in 81 Tehran neighborhoods—covered by 23 police precincts—patrolling the streets and alleys of Tehran with sticks, whistles, and strong lights in two shifts to provide for the city's security.

In a press conference, Brigadier General Amanollah Mortezaei, chief of the National Sheriff's Office, asked the people to cooperate with the night patrols and police. He said that each "patrol" has a log of its activities in which the way it operates is recorded. According to Brig. Gen. Mortezaei, the wages of each watchman are procured from the residents of the neighborhood. Brig. Gen. Mortezaei did not say how the wages are obtained from the residents of the neighborhood.

The night watchmen are recommended to the police by councils of reputable neighborhood residents, and the police issue them a card and a statement of mission.

Brig. Gen. Mortezaei expressed the hope that soon all parts of Tehran will be receive security coverage from the "night watchmen." The name of the project goes back to practices one century ago under the "Nasr Project."

***Loan Agreement Signed With French Bank**

90AS0464M London KEYHAN in Persian
13 Sep 90 p 1

[Text] The Societe General, a small private French bank, agreed to extend a loan for the amount of \$1.8 billion to the Islamic Republic regime. The agreement for this loan was signed last Wednesday in Geneva by the officials of the bank, on one side, and the Central Bank of Iran and the National Iranian Petrochemical Company, on the other side.

The French News Agency, quoting the statement issued by the bank, reported that this loan is designed to cover the expenses of certain large petrochemical projects—such as finalizing the project of Bandar-e Shahpur Petrochemical Complex. The contractor for conducting the engineering work of this project is the Technique company of France.

The expenses for the implementation of the second phase of Arak Petrochemical Complex and the chemical fertilizer plant of Khorasan Province will be provided from this loan.

The Islamic Republic regime did not disclose the interest which it must pay on this loan and its method of payment. This is the Islamic Republic regime's first big borrowing from a foreign bank.

***Letter Bomb Kills Wife of Kurdish Leader**

90AS0464A London KEYHAN in Persian
13 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mrs. Effat Qazi, wife of Amir Qazi, was killed in the explosion of a letter bomb, which was placed in her home mailbox, on Thursday 6 September. Amir Qazi is a Kurdish activist opposing the Islamic Republic regime.

Effat Qazi Mohammad was the daughter of the famous Qazi Mohammad, leader of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan who was executed in Iran 43 years ago. She was not personally involved in any political activities and had only concentrated on cultural endeavors. It seems that she was sacrificed due to her husband's political activities.

Commissioner (Stone Ogeh Carlson) stated that this murder is certainly a political assassination because Mrs. Qazi's husband has been very active in the creation of an independent Kordestan. However, Mrs. Effat Qazi was not involved in political activities. Also, based on statements made by Commissioner Carlson, investigations indicate that Mrs. Effat Qazi has not had any noticeable activity in any Kurdish group or organization to give rise to the hypothesis that the murder had been revenge motivated.

The explosion occurred at 12:45 PM, when Mrs. Qazi had returned home from school. When she opened the mail box to pick up her daily mail, a massive explosion suddenly occurred and, as a result, Mrs. Qazi was thrown into the street.

The explosion was so powerful that everything within a wide radius was destroyed. The force of the explosion had torn and scattered the wood off of the house.

Amir Qazi's house is in a populated part of the city. At the time of the explosion many children had been playing on the grassy lawn in front of the building and there had been pedestrians nearby. However, fortunately, no one else was hurt in the explosion. After hearing the sound of the explosion mixed with the cries of Mrs. Qazi, neighbors

immediately informed the police and they, in turn, transported her to the hospital. Despite intense efforts by doctors, Mrs. Qazi died three hours later.

Commissioner (Stone Ogeh Carlson) believes that the bomb was placed in the mail box in the morning of the same day. However, the police have not been able to find any evidence as to who or what group may have committed this crime.

Effat Qazi had been living in Sweden for many years, but had always maintained her Iranian identity. She has had permanent residency status in Sweden since 1985. For years she was separated from her husband, Mr. Amir Qazi, to avoid being drawn into his political activities. However, a short while ago they had gotten back together.

Mrs. Effat Qazi was the mother of two, a 10 year old and a 17 year old, who, along with their father, were taken by the police to a safe place to avoid possible harm.

Effat Qazi had received a bachelors degree in law in Iran and was working as a teacher in Swedish schools. Amir Qazi, her husband, is from a prominent Kurdish family. In the past, he was a member of the executive and political committee of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran. He resigned from the membership of the party in 1982 but maintained his contact and cooperation with Dr. Abdulrahman Qasemlu. As we know, Dr. Abdulrahman Qasemlu was killed on 13 June of last year in the Austrian capital of Vienna by Islamic terrorists.

Amir Qazi is a political activist for the creation of an independent Kordestan and recently formed a new party called the Independent Kordestan Party.

A friend of Mrs. and Mr. Qazi's, Hoseyn Kordnash, told reporters that the activities of the Independent Kordestan Party are merely political and have never had military activities and nor do they plan to ever be engaged in armed struggle.

This person stated that without a doubt Mr. Amir Qazi—and not Mrs. Effat Qazi—had been the intended target of the bomb. He also asserted that the assassination had been planned by Iranians.

On Monday, a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran condemned this criminal act and told KEYHAN that the perpetrators of this act are none other than the Islamic Republic and its terrorist elements. The spokesman said that although Amir Qazi's connection with the Kurdish Democratic Party had been cut for some time, but members of the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran are deeply saddened by this beastly terrorist act and sternly condemn it.

Pakistan**Court Rejects Challenge to Gulf Troop Dispatch***BK1110005690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1843 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 10 (AFP)—A Superior Court Wednesday dismissed two constitutional petitions challenging the despatch of Pakistani troops to Saudi Arabia after Iraq's annexation of Kuwait. The private petitions were filed in the wake of criticism in political and social circles against the caretaker government's August 13 decision to contribute 5,000 troops to the multi-national force in the oil-rich kingdom.

The petitioners had argued that sending troops "to defend the holy places" in Saudi Arabia was improper because there are also holy places in Iraq. They also contended that Palestinians struggling against the Israeli Government were more deserving of military help, court sources said. State Counsel Sharifuddin Pirzada, a former secretary general of the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), said the Pakistani Constitution did not bar military assistance to friendly states.

He said Pakistani forces were sent to safeguard the holy places in Saudi Arabia and that if any OIC call was given regarding Palestine "it will receive due and proper consideration."

Saudi Economic Minister Meets With President*BK0810163690 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] The visiting Saudi deputy minister for international economic cooperation and chairman of Pak (Pakistan) Fund for International Development, Mr. (Ehsan al-Shakur), called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad today. He discussed with the president world economic situation with particular reference to the developing countries. While reviewing the impact of the Gulf crisis, they considered ways and means to lighten the heavy financial burden being faced by Pakistan.

Bhutto's Husband Zardari Arrested in Karachi*BK1010160890 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Asif Ali Zardari was arrested in Karachi today. He has been arrested in connection with the Ghulam Hussain Umar case. He was convicted by the special judge under the Suppression of Terrorism [act] according to the First Information Report No 154 of 1990. Zardari has been accused of abducting trader Murtaza Bukhari, who came to Karachi from London and had wanted to build a hospital. Zardari has also been accused of swindling him of 17 million rupees.

Bhutto's Father-in-Law Asked To Appear in Court*BK1010163790 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] In Lahore today, the special court comprising Mr. Justice Munir A. Sheikh issued a notice to a former MNA [member of National Assembly] and chairman of Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Hakim Ali Zardari, to appear before the court on the 20th of this month in connection with a presidential reference against him.

Former Minister Leghari Charged With Murder*BK0610114290 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 6 Oct 90 p 1*

[Text] D.G. Khan, Oct. 5—Police have registered a case against Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari, former Federal Minister, and candidate for the National Assembly and Sardar Jaffer Leghari, an industrialist and candidate for the Provincial Assembly on charge of being involved in murder of Sardar Akhtar Leghari.

According to police Sardar Akhtar Leghari had lodged a report with police expressing fear that he would be murdered by the above two Sardars few days before his murder.

Government Efforts To Secure U.S. Aid Fail*BK1010113990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Pakistan's efforts to secure release of the suspended multi-million dollar U.S. aid earmarked for this year has failed. According to UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA], the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, who visited Washington for this purpose, could not provide convincing facts that Islamabad does not possess a nuclear device. He was informed yesterday of the congressional opposition to the administration's proposal to continue \$582 million military and economic aid. It may be recalled that on the first of this month, President Bush withheld the certificate that Islamabad does not possess a nuclear weapon—a precondition for the disbursement of the multi-million U.S. aid.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has made yet another attempt to buy high-temperature furnaces used for making nuclear weapons. A U.S. Congressional source the news item which appeared in today's WASHINGTON POST. The newspaper has described the furnaces as sophisticated ones. Earlier, Pakistan tried twice unsuccessfully to obtain license to import the furnaces. The present attempt seeks to obtain export license from a New Jersey-based company.

Bhutto Comments on National Issues, Trials**Blames Regime for Aid Suspension***BK1010115590 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 10 Oct 90 p 8*

[By Masoom Abidi]

[Text] Lahore, Oct 9—Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has said that though the American aid to Pakistan has been suspended on the pretext of nuclear issue, yet the fact of the matter is that present caretaker government has no respect in the comity of nations as it is an undemocratic government. She also stated that only a democratically elected government can restore the national honour and thus get the American aid.

She made this statement in reply to "The Muslim's" question as to how much influence she herself or her lobbyists in Washington had exerted in suspending the American aid to the caretakers? She asserted that democratic countries in the world have respect for other democracies and for them the undemocratic regions enjoy no credibility whatsoever.

When this correspondent intervened to seek a comment from her on allegations that her "pro-Jewish" American lobby had quite actively worked to forge the suspension, she fiercely replied, "let us not make innuendoes".

Pleads Not Guilty in Karachi

BK1010132890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1251 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Karachi, Oct 10 (AFP)—Pakistan's ousted prime minister Benazir Bhutto Wednesday pleaded not guilty before a special court trying her on charges of misconduct and abuse of power. She accused President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of leading a campaign to smear her.

Ms. Bhutto, who was exempted from appearing in court personally, pleaded not guilty in a written statement, witnesses said. Heavily armed police searched visitors and blocked entry to the High Court building, with only those holding special passes allowed in.

The counsel for Ms. Bhutto took exception to the presence of police dogs outside the court and to police searches of lawyers. He demanded that police be present in uniform because he said plainclothes police had been involved in "hooliganism" at the Lahore High Court on October 2 when Ms. Bhutto appeared at a hearing which the interim government said was disrupted by Bhutto supporters.

Traffic outside the court moved peacefully and members of Ms. Bhutto's People's Pakistan Party (PPP) failed to turn out at the court building. Ms. Bhutto said that under article 248 of the constitution, a prime minister was not answerable to any court for the exercise of powers and performance of functions.

"The special court had no jurisdiction to issue notice," she said, because the cases filed against her by the interim government pertain to her actions as prime minister. One case against her relates to alleged irregularities linked to an Asian Development Bank-funded energy development project. The other relates to the sale of cotton bales to alleged favorites at lower than market prices. The cases were adjourned until Thursday. Ms. Bhutto also faces two cases in a special court at Lahore where she appeared on Tuesday.

Denies Charges of Misconduct

BK1010164590 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] The special court of Mr. Justice Wajihuddin Ahmad, a judge of the Sindh High Court, resumed in Karachi today the hearing of the two references containing charges of misconduct against former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto Sahiba. One reference relates to appointment of a consultant for a power extension project of KESC [Karachi Electric Supply Corporation], aided by the Asian Development Bank, and the second relates to award of a contract for sale of cotton to Messers Rally Brothers. The former attorney general, Mr. Yahya Bakhtiar, along with Barrister Chaudhry Aitzaz Ahsan, Mr. Abdul Hafiz Lakhoo, Mr. Iqbal Haider, and Mr. Raza Rabbani appeared for Benazir Bhutto Sahiba and submitted the written reply to references made by the president. In her 36-page written reply along with five pages annexure, Benazir Bhutto Sahiba submitted that the actions of the president of dissolving the National Assembly and initiating the process of accountability were unconstitutional, illegal and mala fides. She vehemently denied that she was guilty of any misconduct within the meaning of Presidential Order 7 of 1977. The hearing will continue tomorrow.

Calls For Husband's Release

BK1110085090 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Karachi last evening, the Pakistan People's Party [PPP] co-chairperson, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, reiterated that her party will fully participate in the forthcoming general elections. She alleged that there has been a deep-rooted conspiracy to prevent PPP from being elected in the polls. She reiterated her earlier stand that the special tribunals are being set up to implicate PPP leaders.

Ms. Benazir Bhutto said that her husband, Mr. Asif Zardari, should be released as she believed that he is not involved in any case for which he has been arrested, and that he is innocent.

Lahore Court Admits Petition on Special Courts

BK1010150490 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 10 Oct 90 p 1

Lahore, Oct 9—A division bench of the Lahore High court on Tuesday [9 October] admitted for regular hearing a writ petition seeking to challenge the equality of the Presidential Order No. 17 of 1977 relating to disqualification of legislators and the special courts constituted under the said order. The petition would come up for further hearing before the division bench on Oct. 20.

Petition filed by former federal minister Mian Ghulam Mohammad Ahmad Maneka tends to question the use of discretion by the President in picking up and choosing a

law, the P.O. 17, which was promulgated by the President during martial law while there existed yet another law which was passed by the parliament and which dealt with the same subject of disqualification.

As submitted by Syed Afzal Haider, counsel for the petitioner, the act of 1976 passed by the parliament received assent of President on January 9, 1977 and is not only prior in time but over rides any other law promulgated by an individual. His further contention was that P.O. 17 of 1977 was derogatory to the provisions of Act. V-of-1977 with regard to the definition of 'misconduct' and provided in the said act and was also a defective law as it contemplates President as the referring authority for misconduct and prescribes a special procedure for the courts constituted under the said order in derogation of recognised rules of justice. The counsel submitted that the said P.O. 17 of 1977 is being used in extreme discrimination against political opponents of the current administration.

Stay of Judgment on NWFP Assembly Confirmed

*BK1110101590 Islamabad Overseas Service in English
0800 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[Text] In Rawalpindi today, the Supreme Court granted leave to appeal for two civil petitions—one by the Federation of Pakistan and the other by the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] government against the judgment of the Peshawar High Court about the dissolution of the NWFP assembly. The court confirmed the stay of the judgment of the Peshawar High Court granted earlier by a bench of the Supreme Court. The date for the hearing of the appeals will be fixed during the next week.

Jatoi Assures Maintenance of Law, Order

*BK1110114590 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, has said the government will maintain law and order situation as it is its duty to provide security to the citizens. Addressing members of the district bar association in Nawabshah today, he said they had all respect for the judiciary and law and they would always honor them. He said the recent incidents of kidnapping were of the political nature. The law has been amended to award punishment to those engaged in such heinous crimes.

Referring to the misdeeds of the previous government, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi said crime rate and unemployment had increased during its tenure and nothing was done for the (?welfare) of the common man.

Jatoi Leaves for UAE to Condole Premier's Death

*BK0810145490 Islamabad Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Oct 90*

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, has left for Dubayy to convey condolences on the sad demise of Shaykh Rashid Bin-Sa'id al-Maktum, prime

minister and vice president of the UAE [United Arab Emirates] and ruler of Dubayy, on behalf of government and people of Pakistan. The prime minister is expected to meet the UAE president and the new ruler of Dubayy, Shaykh Maktum Bin-Rashid al-Maktum.

Sri Lanka

UN Asked To Help Dispatch Food Ship to Gulf

*BK0310123790 Colombo International Service
in English 1045 GMT 3 Oct 90*

[Text] Foreign Minister Harold Herath represented Sri Lanka at the world summit for children held at the United Nations Headquarters last Sunday. The gathering paid particular attention to the problems of the children of the Third World. The minister is also expected to discuss specific matters pertaining to Sri Lanka with the administrator of UNICEF, James Grant.

The minister also held a series of bilateral meetings with his counterparts from Australia, Bangladesh, India, and other nations. He explained to them details of the prevailing situation in Sri Lanka and the measures taken by President Premadasa to combat terrorism and to settle the ethnic issue. He explained in detail the policies and programs of the Sri Lanka government aimed at the upliftment of the living conditions of the people in particular and poor sections through programs such as Janasaviya [poverty alleviation program]. The minister was assisted by the foreign secretary, Bernard Tilakaratna.

The discussions also centered on the difficulties encountered in regard to the repatriation of the several thousand Sri Lankans stranded in the Gulf. This was also explained to the president of the Security Council and the chairperson of the Sanctions Committee and several other members of the Security Council. The minister told them the special problems faced by Sri Lanka in regard to the repatriation of its nationals. He requested the assistance of the Security Council and the international community to dispatch a vessel to Kuwait to carry food to stranded Sri Lankans and thereafter to evacuate them from the Gulf region. It was pointed out that 90 percent of the Sri Lankan workers are women and therefore Sri Lanka's case should receive special attention.

Minister Harold Herath also visited the Buddhist temple in New York to convey his appreciation of its service to the Sri Lankan community in New York. He was expected to address the UN General Assembly yesterday.

Foreign Minister Briefs Newsmen on Talks at UN

*BK1010121890 Colombo International Service
in English 1045 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Harold Herath briefed newsmen in Colombo yesterday on his recent meetings with several foreign ministers attending the annual United Nations session in New York. He said that during these meetings it was evident that Sri Lanka

enjoyed a positive international image. They also expressed a high sense of confidence in the Sri Lankan government headed by President R. Premadasa.

Minister Herald announced that he had had a fruitful exchange of views with his Indian counterpart Mr. Gujral focussing on the situation in the northeast of Sri Lanka. In this context, he said Sri Lanka had a good friend in India which continues to abide by the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Commenting on his meeting with foreign investors, the minister noted that Japanese and Korean investors in particular have shown a keen interest in investing in Sri Lanka. The flow of foreign aid is also continuing, thus indicating the confidence placed by developed nations in Sri Lanka.

On the Middle East, Mr. Herath said that over 30,000 Sri Lankans have so far been repatriated and 15,000 are to be brought home in the next couple of weeks.

Saudis Open Border to Nationals in Kuwait

BK0610011290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0033 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Colombo, Oct 5 (AFP)—Thousands of Sri Lankans stranded in Kuwait are expected to leave the tiny emirate following Saudi Arabia's decision to open its borders to the trapped Sri Lankans, officials said Friday. Bradman Weerakoon, international affairs advisor to President Ranasinghe Premadasa, told reporters here that the stranded Sri Lankans now have two new options in their bid to return home.

They can either cross the Saudi Arabian border from southern Kuwait or travel home aboard an Indian ship that is currently unloading food for Indian nationals at the Kuwaiti port of Ulkassar, he said. He said Saudi Arabia had agreed to open its borders to the Sri Lankans and that New Delhi had offered to repatriate Sri Lankans aboard the Indian ship.

"India has made an offer and we have accepted that," Mr. Weerakoon said. Nearly 27,500 of the more than 85,000 Sri Lankan workers stranded in Kuwait since Iraq's August 2 invasion, have already returned home on flights organised by the United Nations-sponsored International Organisation for Migration and Air Lanka.

Mr. Weerakoon said about 50,000 others remain in Kuwait, while another 17,000 Sri Lankans were at refugee camps in the Middle East, particularly in Jordan. He said the Sri Lankans could travel through Kuwait's southern border to Dhahran in Saudi Arabia or Bahrain, which was a 200 kilometer (124 mile) journey and from there be returned home on special air flights.

Sri Lankan returnees have been so far travelling in buses from Kuwait to Amman via Baghdad, a 2,000 kilometer (1240 miles) trek. Mr. Weerakoon said the Indian ship would be leaving the Ulkassar port for Dubayy from where the Sri Lankans will be flown home. Baghdad

allowed India to send a shipload of food for its stranded nationals in Kuwait and Iraq and make use of the ship's return journey to evacuate Indian workers.

EEC To Fund Air Lanka 'Mercy Flights'

BK0910112890 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0531 GMT 9 Oct 90

[“Oana/Pool item”]

[Text] Colombo, 9 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—The European Economic Commission (EEC) has consented to fund 17 of Air Lanka's mercy flights in September and a further 21 flights in October. A spokesman for Air Lanka told LANKAPUVATH that these flights are being operated by Air Lanka utilising its own Tristars and Soviet Illyushin 86 aircraft. Air Lanka has repatriated over 12,000 passengers to date.

The national carrier has now increased the number of flights from Amman to three per day, with the introduction of a third Illyushin 86 aircraft, on a regular basis.

No Major Incidents Reported in North, East

BK0810124590 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1115 GMT 8 Oct 90

[“OANA/pool” item]

[Text] Colombo, 8 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—No major incidents have been reported by the security forces in the northern and eastern provinces during the last 48 hours ending 12 noon today. A press release issued by the Defence Ministry further states that in the Batticaloa District the security forces conducting operations to maintain the lines of road transport have encountered small groups of terrorists who have attempted to lay anti-personnel mines and harass the Muslim and Sinhala villagers. In one such operation conducted in the Thetativu area the security forces killed two LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] terrorists.

In the area of Morakotanchenai and Valaichenai the security forces killed two terrorists. Their weapons and grenades have been recovered by the security forces. It is reported that two soldiers were wounded in these encounters. Reports from the northern and eastern provinces indicate that the LTTE terrorists will continue to attack Sinhala and Muslim villages and in these circumstances villagers and Home Guards in these affected areas are advised to be extra vigilant.

The LTTE terrorists, it is reported, have resorted to laying mines to restrict the movement of the security forces but in doing so have caused casualties to the civilians. In Kurunduwinna-Malgahaussa villages of the Maha Oya police [station] area, two villagers riding bicycles accidentally activated anti-personnel mines but were unhurt although the two bicycles were totally damaged.

Meanwhile, the ship “MV Lanka Siri” is loading a consignment of food and essential items totalling over

2600 MT [metric tons] in the Colombo harbour now. This ship will leave for Point Pedro shortly. It is carrying 1000 MT of rice, 1000 MT of flour, 400 MT of sugar, 100 MT of Ulundu Dhal [variety of peas], 100 MT of green gram etc., The ship "MV Amazon" is unloading over 450 MT of food and essential items in Talaimannar.

Six lorries containing 40 MT of sugar from the co-operative wholesale establishment in Colombo left for Batticaloa today. The balance 210 MT of sugar is scheduled to leave for Batticaloa shortly. The day-to-day supplies of rice and flour is moving from Polonnaruwa to Batticaloa without interruption. Eleven lorries with 40 MT of flour, 16 MT sugar and 24 MT of rice will leave Colombo for Kilinochchi within the next 24 hours. With ship "Mercs Kumana" with a capacity of over 3000 metric tons has been chartered to carry food and essential items to the Jaffna Peninsula will begin its operations this week.

Navy Destroys Boat Carrying LTTE Militants

*BK0910132590 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English
1026 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[“OANA/pool” item]

[Text] Colombo, 9 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—No major incidents have been reported by the security forces in the northern and eastern provinces, during the last 24 hours ending 12 noon today, a release from the ministry of defence states. It further states that the navy has reported that a fibre glass boat carrying LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] terrorists was destroyed off the coast of Talaimannar. In this encounter the navy apprehended four LTTE terrorists. Three LTTE terrorists who were in the boat are reported missing. The navy recovered three automatic weapons, ammunition and 1200 litres of diesel.

Large numbers of people from the Jaffna Peninsula are moving southwards in the direction of Kilinochchi and Vavuniya. They are doing so to avoid the 'reign of repression' unleashed on them by the LTTE terrorists which includes torture, extortion, forced conscription of youth and the system of taxation and restrictions on the freedom of movement, the release states. Reports received from the government agents of Amparai, Batticaloa and Trincomalee indicate that the food supply situation in these three districts is extremely satisfactory. Large stocks of food supplies have been moved in lorries during the last fortnight to enable the government agents to build substantial buffer stocks. The commissioner-general of essential services has made arrangements for fairly large consignments of food supplies to be moved from Anuradhapura and Vavuniya to the districts of Mannar and Kilinochchi.

A large number of the branches of the Bank of Ceylon and the People's Bank in the districts of Amparai, Batticaloa and Trincomalee are functioning. Arrangements are being made to re-open branches of these 2 state banks in Vavuniya, Mannar, Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts.

After his excellency the president's recent visit to Trincomalee District, instructions have been issued to the chairman of the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and the chairman of the Ceylon Electricity Board to ensure that there is no breakdown in the supply of drinking water and electricity in the areas where civil administration has been restored. Accordingly, teams of officials from these two boards have been sent to the affected areas. They will supervise the speedy restoration of normal water and power supply. Also they will conduct surprise checks on attendance as there are reports of slackness in attendance in these districts, the release states.